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AUTHOR Marks, Joseph Lappin
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ABSTRACT

This latest edition of the biennial Higher Education Fact Book series focuses on significant national, regional, and Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) state trends affecting higher education in the 1990s. This report contains 19 graphic highlights and over 80 tables displaying state, regional, and national statistics covering population and the economy, higher education enrollments and the pool of potential students, degrees earned, tuition levels, student financial aid, faculty salaries, and higher education budgets. The report also contains profiles of the gender and racial/ethnic characteristics of faculty and administrators, faculty salaries by teaching field and type of institution, and administrative salaries. Among the facts revealed are the following: (1) over half of the U.S. population growth in the next two decades will be in the SREB states; (2) college enrollments in the region are growing well above the national rate, but the traditional pool of potential college students (18 to 24 year olds) will shrink through the 1990s, then rebound significantly by 8 percent during the first decade of the next century; and (3) minority students will be at least one-third of the high school graduates in seven SREB states by early in the next century. (GLR)

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SREB

Southern Regional Education Board

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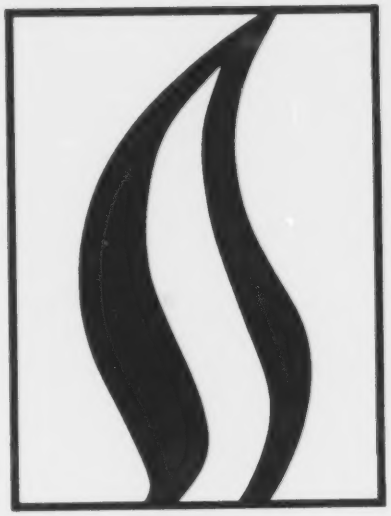
Rearranging Responsibilities and Resources

- Over half of the United States population growth in the next two decades will be in the SREB states. Four SREB states will each grow by more than one million in the 1990s alone.
- State and local government tax revenues rose almost 46 percent in the last five years. Expenditures for social services and income maintenance, administration, and elementary and secondary education matched or exceeded this growth. By a considerable gap, expenditures for higher education did not.
- At the same time, college enrollments in the region were growing well above the national rate. Decreases in the college-aged population through the 1990s will be followed by growth for 10 years.
- In the almost 30 years since the nation's landmark civil rights legislation, progress toward improving the educational participation and attainment of minorities has been uneven. Minority students are expected to be at least one-third of high school graduates in seven SREB states by early in the next century—and nearly one-half the graduates in two states. Black Americans make up 18 percent of the region's population, 14 percent of the college students, 10 percent of those receiving bachelor's degrees, and 7 percent of college faculty.
- If higher education's share of state and local budgets had not declined in the past five years (while enrollments increased), states in the SREB region would have earmarked over $2 billion more for higher education—enough to fund the state budgets for public higher education in six SREB states. State funding for colleges and universities declined nationally in the first two budget years of the 1990s, the first such declines in 40 years. Colleges and universities in all but three SREB states have had decreased state funding in at least one of the last three years.
- Costs have shifted to students and their families, who are now assuming unprecedented levels of debt to finance college costs. The annual cost of attending four-year colleges and universities has risen faster than median family income over the last 20 years. It is likely that 10 years from now the cost of one year of college at a private university will be equivalent to half of median family income. The cost of one year at a public university could reach 20 percent of median family income. Half of all undergraduate students now receive financial aid.
- When adjusted for inflation, the salaries of college faculty are $1,100 below where they were in the early 1970s, while median family income has risen in the nation by more than $3,000. Last year, college faculty salaries in the SREB region had the lowest one-year increase in 20 years. The decline in the growth of salaries in the last 10 years is reversing the progress the SREB states had made toward reaching national averages.



SREB Fact Book On Higher Education 1992

Joseph Lappin Marks

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The cooperation and assistance of the state higher education agencies in the SREB region are appreciated, including their participation in the SREB-State Data Exchange, which provides the most comprehensive, up-to-date information for the *Fact Book*. Also, acknowledged are several federal agencies, including the Atlanta Regional Office of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Department of Health and Human Services, and various offices of the U.S. Department of Education, including the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Student Financial Assistance.

The following SREB staff assisted in the research and preparation of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1992:* Eula Aiken, Jennifer D. Burke, Lynn M. Cornett, Joseph D. Creech, David R. Denton, Gale F. Gaines, Anne Li, John C. Norton, Robert E. Stoltz, and Margaret A. Sullivan.

The *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education* exemplifies our persistent effort to monitor the educational progress of the region and to add perspective to significant trends affecting colleges and universities.

State and local government expenditures per person in the region remain below national levels, even when we adjust for the gap between regional and national income. College enrollments are growing faster than the national average in all but four SREB states. Yet higher education funding has grown less than funding for other government services, and our public colleges are receiving a declining share of state revenues. Costs are shifting from states to students and their families, whose incomes have not grown as fast as the costs. Faculty salaries in the region are falling further behind national averages after years of progress and, when inflation is taken into account, they are below where they were in the early 1970s.

This *Fact Book* shows that states and colleges are faced with the difficult challenge of rearranging resources and responsibilities while trying to achieve ambitious goals that will have much to do with the quality of life in the 1990s and beyond. With nearly half of the nation's population growth of the 1990s expected to occur in the SREB states, and with the proportion of minorities growing, raising the rates of educational participation and attainment in higher education takes on added importance, and urgency.

Mark D. Musick
President

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The SREB Fact Book on Higher Education

Continuing a tradition dating back to the late 1950s, the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education,* 1992 provides comparative national and regional data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in each of the member states. Using the latest information from SREB's extensive data bases, the *Fact Book* contains detailed national and state profiles on demographics, elementary and secondary education, government revenues and expenditures, college enrollments, student characteristics, degrees granted, tuition and fees, student financial aid, faculty salaries, and college and university revenues and expenditures. Expanded in 1992 to 80 tables, the new edition contains, for the first time, data on the numbers and types of faculty and administrators at public colleges and universities.

In cases where information must be obtained from national sources, the latest information available is sometimes not as current as we would like. For example, the latest detailed nationwide data on higher education finances and degrees conferred by race and ethnic group are for 1989-90. SREB's annual SREB-State Data Exchange provides up-to-date information and can be used by researchers to supplement the biennial *Fact Book* with the most current data available.

The *Fact Book* exemplifies SREB's approach to comparative data: to compile and evaluate related trends and measures and to encourage the examination of dramatic findings. Comparative information frequently raises more questions than it answers, but the pursuit of those questions often leads to better state policies *and* better comparative data.

While the degree of reliability and comparability of higher education data has improved over the years, data comparisons among a number of states should always be viewed carefully. The reader should take into account the wide range of interstate differences that can affect the comparability and relative rankings of the data. Readers are encouraged to contact the state higher education agencies for individual state perspectives on higher education trends.

SREB welcomes suggestions and comments concerning the *SREB Fact Book*.

SREB State Profiles

The *SREB State Profiles* provide a convenient "at-a-glance" overview of the progress and national position of the SREB region and each of the individual SREB states. Included are selected data from each of the six statistical chapters. The numbers in parentheses above each column refer to the particular tables elsewhere in the SREB Fact Book that contain more complete information and a full citation of sources.

SREB STATE PROFILES

Population

	Population				Public Elementary and Secondary Education			
	Resident Population April 1, 1990 (000s)	Projected Percent Change 1990 to 2000	Percent Black or Hispanic		Students Fall 1991	Percent Minority		Projected Percent Change in High School Graduates 1991-92 to 2001-02
			1980	1990		1981	1989	
Refer to Table Number	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)
United States	248,710	7.7	18.1	21.0	41,838,871	27	—	14.8
SREB States	84,173	11.9	24.2	26.2	14,744,153	32	37	9.4
Alabama	4,041	7.9	26.4	25.9	726,115	37	37	-2.6
Arkansas	2,351	6.7	17.1	16.8	437,616	30	25	4.1
Florida	12,938	26.1	22.6	25.8	1,932,293	32	37	41.4
Georgia	6,478	23.6	27.9	28.6	1,177,324	37	—	18.2
Kentucky	3,685	0.1	7.8	7.7	634,200	12	10	-9.1
Louisiana	4,220	-1.9	31.8	33.0	695,379	43	47	-11.0
Maryland	4,781	17.3	24.3	27.5	736,238	34	38	30.8
Mississippi	2,573	7.7	36.2	36.2	501,525	52	51	3.4
North Carolina	6,629	16.4	23.4	23.1	1,092,447	32	34	5.1
Oklahoma	3,146	-7.0	8.7	10.2	579,200	24	25	-1.9
South Carolina	3,487	13.6	31.5	30.7	627,471	42	42	11.9
Tennessee	4,877	11.2	16.6	16.6	832,330	29	23	8.5
Texas	16,987	5.0	33.0	37.5	3,435,749	48	50	2.8
Virginia	6,187	17.6	20.4	21.4	1,016,017	28	—	16.0
West Virginia	1,793	-7.9	4.0	3.6	320,249	5	5	-21.8

"—" indicates data were not available.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Economy

Personal Income			State and Local Government						
			Tax Revenue		Expenditures				
Per Capita 1991	Percent of United States 1991	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Per $1,000 Personal Income 1989-90	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Per Capita 1989-90	Percent of United States 1989-90	Percent for Higher Education 1984-85	Percent for Higher Education 1989-90	
(8)	(8)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	Refer to Table Number
$19,092	—	38.0	$108	43.4	$3,924	—	7.9	7.5	United States
17,255	90	37.9	99	45.5	3,354	85.5	9.2	8.4	SREB States
15,518	81	38.9	89	34.8	3,175	80.9	9.9	10.5	Alabama
14,629	77	32.6	91	31.2	2,528	64.4	9.7	9.9	Arkansas
18,992	99	51.6	93	68.3	3,600	91.7	6.5	5.7	Florida
17,436	91	45.0	105	65.2	3,515	89.6	7.9	6.6	Georgia
15,626	82	35.4	100	43.1	2,960	75.4	9.4	9.8	Kentucky
15,046	79	16.7	110	13.3	3,443	87.7	7.4	7.0	Louisiana
22,189	116	47.1	105	54.1	3,904	99.5	8.8	7.8	Maryland
13,328	70	32.4	99	35.6	2,883	73.5	10.1	10.7	Mississippi
16,853	88	46.5	102	55.1	3,353	85.4	11.8	10.7	North Carolina
15,541	81	17.7	104	16.4	3,098	79.0	10.0	9.9	Oklahoma
15,467	81	46.0	103	51.3	3,417	87.1	10.5	9.2	South Carolina
16,486	86	42.4	88	43.9	3,491	89.0	7.4	8.1	Tennessee
17,230	90	25.6	100	36.2	3,242	82.6	10.7	9.2	Texas
20,082	105	46.3	96	57.2	3,432	87.5	10.4	9.7	Virginia
14,301	75	23.4	114	20.3	3,032	77.3	7.6	8.6	West Virginia

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Headcount Enrollment

	Fall 1990	Percent of Total Enrollment, Fall 1990						
		Two-Year Colleges	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-Professional	Women	Black	Hispanic
Refer to Table Number	(15)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(24)	(25)	(26)
United States	13,871,725	37.3	86.6	11.4	2.0	54.6	8.8	6.6
SREB States	4,095,628	37.3	87.5	10.6	1.9	55.1	13.7	5.7
Alabama	217,550	34.9	89.3	9.3	1.4	54.6	19.7	0.5
Arkansas	90,425	21.3	91.2	7.0	1.7	57.2	13.5	0.5
Florida	538,389	50.0	88.8	9.8	1.4	55.0	9.9	10.9
Georgia	251,810	25.4	85.1	11.8	3.1	54.5	19.5	1.1
Kentucky	177,852	26.1	87.3	10.2	2.5	58.1	5.9	0.4
Louisiana	186,599	12.3	86.0	10.9	3.1	56.7	24.0	1.8
Maryland	259,700	42.6	84.6	13.9	1.5	56.7	17.1	1.8
Mississippi	122,883	43.5	89.8	8.5	1.7	56.5	27.4	0.3
North Carolina	351,990	40.2	89.8	8.4	1.7	56.0	17.6	0.7
Oklahoma	173,221	35.9	86.1	12.0	1.9	53.8	6.8	1.5
South Carolina	159,302	34.0	87.9	10.6	1.6	56.5	19.6	0.6
Tennessee	226,238	31.0	87.8	9.9	2.3	54.4	13.8	0.6
Texas	901,437	43.1	87.5	10.8	1.8	53.3	8.9	16.5
Virginia	353,442	38.3	85.5	12.8	1.8	55.3	14.0	1.4
West Virginia	84,790	16.0	88.1	10.4	1.5	55.4	3.7	0.4

"—" indicates data were not available.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Degrees

Associate*		Bachelor's		Master's**		Doctoral		First-Professional†		
Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	
(29)	(29)	(32)	(32)	(36)	(36)	(40)	(40)	(44)	(44)	Refer to Table Number
453,366	-0.7	1,059,424	6.9	333,594	16.1	38,019	15.3	71,307	-5.6	United States
130,839	3.8	302,745	7.6	87,941	15.2	9,832	21.9	19,458	-5.7	SREB States
6,063	0.8	17,059	4.4	4,751	8.7	354	34.1	832	-2.7	Alabama
2,606	23.9	7,475	4.5	1,755	1.4	135	5.5	324	-8.5	Arkansas
33,713	3.7	35,372	13.0	11,152	29.7	1,251	27.4	2,138	17.3	Florida
7,389	20.9	21,402	16.3	7,397	18.0	800	12.2	1,835	-5.7	Georgia
5,387	-12.0	12,225	5.6	3,742	9.4	320	25.5	1,127	-12.0	Kentucky
2,562	-3.1	15,885	-1.2	4,067	-0.8	405	58.2	1,459	-4.1	Louisiana
7,429	1.6	18,493	17.9	6,511	24.8	816	17.2	971	8.0	Maryland
4,755	7.0	8,808	1.9	2,517	10.8	293	19.6	477	-4.6	Mississippi
10,647	-3.6	27,288	9.1	6,274	18.6	861	23.5	1,597	-3.9	North Carolina
6,204	39.7	13,601	2.4	3,943	5.7	408	1.0	923	-9.5	Oklahoma
5,152	-1.8	13,215	6.4	3,867	26.2	342	52.7	587	-11.2	South Carolina
5,278	-16.6	17,461	2.5	4,843	17.2	626	4.7	1,250	-15.7	Tennessee
22,532	4.7	59,928	6.1	17,954	4.7	2,254	22.6	3,904	-15.6	Texas
8,378	13.5	27,119	13.2	7,419	42.5	839	29.7	1,732	4.9	Virginia
2,744	-4.8	7,414	-6.1	1,749	-1.7	128	11.3	302	-16.6	West Virginia

* Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

† Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Tuition and Student Financial Aid

	Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students Public Institutions, 1991-92			Federal Pell Grant Student Aid Allocations		State Need-Based Scholarships and Grants		Stafford Loans	
	Doctoral I Universities*	Master's II Universities*	Two-Year I Colleges*	Dollars 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1991-92	Dollars 1991-92 (000s)	Percent of Total 1991-92	Dollars 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91
Refer to Table Number	(47)	(47)	(47)	(48)	(48)	(54)	(54)	(52)	(52)
United States	—	—	—	$5,777,264	89.9	$2,039,481	82.5	$10,550,840	61.6
SREB States	$1,755	$1,480	$788	1,832,778	124.1	300,886	52.2	2,053,254	49.3
Alabama	1,766	1,449	810	114,265	94.0	5,058	38.4	72,779	8.1
Arkansas	1,732	1,394	720	62,072	87.6	7,083	88.2	73,948	132.5
Florida	1,483	1,461	897	255,844	144.3	27,759	37.8	202,239	-22.5
Georgia	2,070	1,562	1,053	108,981	123.8	6,332	28.9	121,060	109.1
Kentucky	1,844	1,432	680	100,216	85.5	23,642	68.9	88,440	63.9
Louisiana	2,058	1,649	871	140,335	152.2	4,717	26.3	83,627	38.2
Maryland	2,429	2,281	1,365	64,135	69.3	16,697	71.3	117,731	3.2
Mississippi	2,222	2,061	804	87,403	101.9	1,238	82.0	92,433	96.0
North Carolina	1,226	1,106	483	106,262	83.9	45,203	56.2	90,492	69.0
Oklahoma	1,755	1,339	945	99,961	183.6	34,751	89.5	113,272	107.2
South Carolina	2,686	2,620	810	67,041	77.9	18,082	99.2	78,387	158.6
Tennessee	1,788	1,610	846	116,882	87.0	18,961	98.7	143,220	92.8
Texas	1,112	1,038	566	360,478	219.4	75,155	41.3	574,215	70.4
Virginia	3,329	2,618	1,050	104,297	101.2	9,040	32.0	201,411	152.6
West Virginia	1,850	1,680	964	44,607	88.9	7,169	46.2	na	na

"—" indicates data were not available.

"na" indicates that West Virginia's Stafford Loan data cannot be separately identified. See notes for Table 52.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Revenues and Expenditures

State and Local Appropriations for Operating Expenses per FTE Student 1991-92, by Type of Institution*					Percent of Unrestricted Revenues				
Four-Year			Two-Year		Tuition and Fees		State Appropriations		
Doctoral*	Master's*	Baccalaureate*	I*	II*	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91	
(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(70)	(79)	(79)	(79)	(79)	Refer to Table Number
—	—	—	—	—	21.6	26.2	72.3	67.2	United States
$5,197	$3,806	$3,557	$3,184	$4,738	21.0	25.7	76.5	71.2	SREB States
4,202	3,214	2,190	2,158	3,633	26.9	32.0	72.6	67.7	Alabama
5,603	3,849	4,241	3,030	—	25.4	29.7	74.6	70.3	Arkansas
6,401	6,241	na	3,272	—	20.4	18.2	79.6	81.8	Florida
5,855	3,417	2,770	3,036	4,048	19.1	22.8	80.3	77.2	Georgia
4,957	3,920	na	2,158	6,248	22.7	25.7	77.3	74.3	Kentucky
3,881	2,969	na	2,383	—	17.7	37.8	82.3	62.2	Louisiana
6,996	4,206	6,202	3,808	na	26.5	29.3	62.6	59.7	Maryland
3,609	3,128	3,462	2,403	na	25.7	33.6	69.2	61.5	Mississippi
6,239	5,231	7,567	3,207	na	15.9	16.2	80.4	79.2	North Carolina
5,492	2,877	4,272	3,223	4,103	18.3	20.9	80.6	76.4	Oklahoma
4,974	3,632	3,151	3,086	na	20.7	31.1	77.3	66.2	South Carolina
4,546	3,715	na	2,478	3,882	25.9	28.2	74.1	71.8	Tennessee
5,530	4,478	3,984	3,933	10,282	17.6	23.5	77.3	68.3	Texas
4,233	2,780	2,833	2,472	na	25.0	33.9	75.0	64.8	Virginia
3,669	3,247	2,799	2,302	—	19.8	36.8	80.2	63.2	West Virginia

"—" indicates data were not available.

"na" indicates that there is no institution of this type in the state.

* Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Faculty and Administrators

	Full-Time Faculty								Full-Time Administrators			
	Four-Year Colleges and Universities				Two-Year Colleges				Four-Year Colleges and Universities			
	Total	Percent			Total	Percent			Total	Percent		
	1989-90	Women	Black	Hispanic	1989-90	Women	Black	Hispanic	1989-90	Women	Black	Hispanic
Refer to Table Number	(57)	(57)	(57)	(57)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(65)	(67)	(67)	(67)	(67)
United States	246,962	27.1	4.2	1.8	75,617	40.8	5.8	2.9	53,873	34.5	8.5	2.3
SREB States	75,849	27.8	7.1	1.6	24,537	46.0	8.6	3.2	19,562	33.1	10.5	1.7
Alabama	5,938	29.1	6.7	1.0	1,234	47.9	19.6	0.3	1,121	23.8	9.5	0.1
Arkansas	2,723	30.4	7.8	0.5	—	—	—	—	582	29.4	10.5	0.9
Florida	7,926	25.0	6.1	2.7	4,403	44.4	8.8	3.9	2,108	33.3	12.2	3.5
Georgia	5,601	29.8	7.9	0.7	715	47.6	10.1	0.6	2,274	29.3	11.7	0.1
Kentucky	4,974	27.3	2.2	0.8	—	—	—	—	999	26.8	6.3	0.2
Louisiana	4,569	34.3	7.7	0.9	337	46.9	22.8	0.9	1,651	36.5	13.2	0.8
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	2,675	29.3	15.8	0.5	1,691	53.3	11.9	0.1	742	36.4	22.9	0.3
North Carolina	8,002	27.9	10.3	1.1	3,640	46.3	8.5	0.2	1,729	32.2	14.5	0.4
Oklahoma	3,403	26.6	3.7	0.9	920	44.6	3.5	0.1	1,044	36.0	4.9	0.8
South Carolina	3,910	28.0	7.9	0.8	1,618	47.0	9.1	0.6	718	23.1	7.4	0.3
Tennessee	4,429	29.4	8.5	0.9	1,238	46.3	12.4	0.2	1,003	28.2	11.0	0.4
Texas	13,063	27.1	5.2	3.8	7,041	45.1	10.1	8.0	3,720	39.8	6.7	5.7
Virginia	8,636	24.6	7.2	0.9	1,700	42.9	10.5	0.6	1,871	35.9	10.8	0.3
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"—" indicates that National Center for Education Statistics data were not complete at press time. See notes for Tables 57 and 65.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Faculty Salaries

Average Salaries, Public Colleges and Universities, 1991-92

Doctoral Universities*		Master's Universities & Colleges*		Baccalaureate Universities & Colleges*		Two-Year Colleges*		
All Ranks Averages	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1991-92	All Ranks Averages	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1991-92	All Ranks Averages	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1991-92	All Ranks Averages	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1991-92	
(60)	(60)	(62)	(62)	(64)	(64)	(66)	(66)	Refer to Table Number
$48,194	—	$42,697	—	$36,230	—	$38,320	—	United States
45,109	32.6	38,015	30.9	34,382	26.9	32,015	23.6	SREB States
41,781	26.5	34,986	24.2	37,060	11.7	32,542	14.6	Alabama
42,563	27.2	37,046	31.5	31,957	26.4	28,774	22.8	Arkansas
44,729	27.1	38,940	28.9	na	na	33,297	22.8	Florida
47,388	24.7	37,115	27.7	36,547	22.4	32,222	26.5	Georgia
48,895	43.9	38,811	41.2	na	na	30,434	36.9	Kentucky
41,731	45.4	35,401	34.2	na	na	31,555	27.4	Louisiana
50,161	39.5	43,663	40.1	39,764	37.7	40,881	33.9	Maryland
37,867	25.0	27,554	20.0	na	na	26,951	25.5	Mississippi
47,007	29.2	40,718	30.4	39,119	31.0	26,014	19.6	North Carolina
43,265	32.5	36,851	18.3	33,912	—	31,806	22.0	Oklahoma
44,086	28.4	37,852	29.1	35,170	36.8	27,612	27.0	South Carolina
41,654	31.3	38,341	35.5	na	na	31,034	22.8	Tennessee
45,373	32.7	36,484	23.0	35,128	22.5	33,889	13.3	Texas
51,189	42.1	40,939	39.4	39,320	43.5	35,408	37.3	Virginia
41,305	26.5	35,780	31.1	30,960	23.9	28,078	27.6	West Virginia

"na" indicates that there is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data were not available.

* Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated or expanded information. SREB is also introducing an on-line data center where individuals can download by computer modem complete data bases containing additional detail and the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information.

Population

By the year 2000, 35 percent of the nation's population will live in the SREB states–and by 2010, over 36 percent will live in the region.

Over half of the United States population growth of 33 million persons in the next two decades will be in the SREB states.

Four SREB states (Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia) will each grow by over one million persons during the 1990s. Together these states will account for 70 percent of the region's population growth. Florida alone is projected to grow by over three million people and account for one-third of the growth.

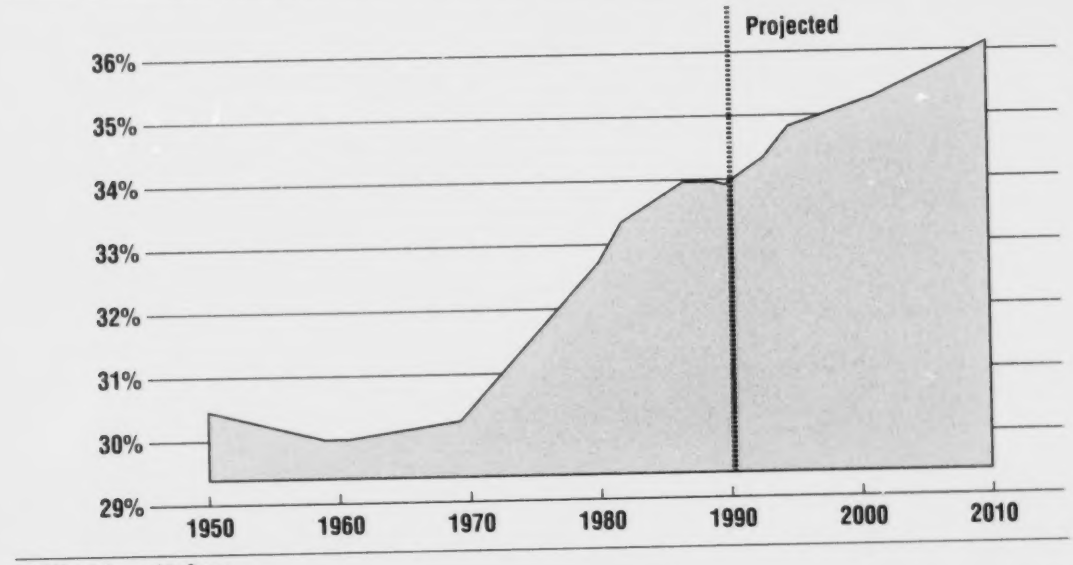
The region's pre-school-age population (under 5 years old) will decline almost 260,000 between now and the turn of the century. Even so, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi must prepare for more pre-schoolers.

The region's school-age population (5- to 17-year-olds) will grow by almost one-and-a-half million by 2000–one new school-aged child for every 10 today.

Declines in the numbers of school-age children between 2000 and 2010 are projected for 10 of the 15 SREB states; six will have decreases of at least 10 percent.

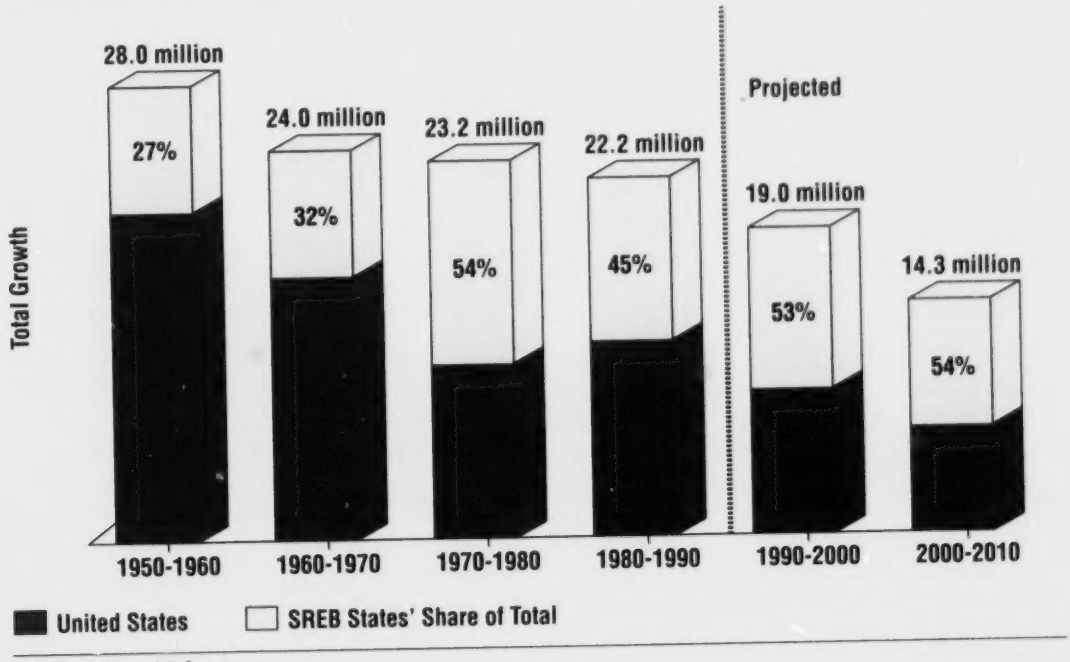
The traditional college-age population (18 to 24 years old) will decline by 160,000 by 2000 (2 percent) then rebound fairly dramatically by 8 percent by the year 2010.

Population of the SREB States As a Percent of the U.S. Total



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Population Growth by Decade, 1950 to 2010
United States and SREB States



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Almost 70 percent of total population growth in each of the next two decades will be due to increased numbers of persons aged 25 to 64.

Growth in the number of adults aged 65 and over will be the next largest increase–about two million by century's end–two additional older adults for every one today. Another 2.3 million older adults are projected by 2010.

In the 1980s, the white population grew by 11 percent; the black population grew 13 percent. The Hispanic population and other racial/ethnic groups (including Asians) increased most dramatically–by over two million persons each.

Public School Enrollment

The growth surge in school enrollments during the last decade is expected to continue through the 1990s–12 percent nationally and 13 percent in the region.

Public school enrollments between now and 2001 are expected to grow 25 percent in Florida, 22 percent in Georgia, 20 percent in Louisiana, 32 percent in Maryland, 29 percent in North Carolina, and 40 percent in Virginia.

In 1990, the school dropout rate (the percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds not enrolled in school and without a high school credential) was 12 percent–the same for the SREB region as for the nation as a whole.

Minority students account for a larger share of public school enrollments in the SREB region than nationally. As the 1970s began, minority students in the SREB states accounted for 29 percent of school enrollment; by 1989, 37 percent.

High School Graduates

Since 1980, due to demographic changes, the number of high school graduates in the SREB states declined 9 percent–much less than the nationwide decline of 17 percent.

The 1990 high school completion rates (the percentage of an age group with a high school diploma or equal credential) in the SREB region were 83 percent for 19- to 20-year-olds and 82 percent for 23- to 24-year-olds–both below the national average of 85 percent. However, the higher graduation rates among 19- to 20-year olds in nine SREB states are a sign of progress.

Over 9 percent more students will graduate from the region's public high schools by 2002.

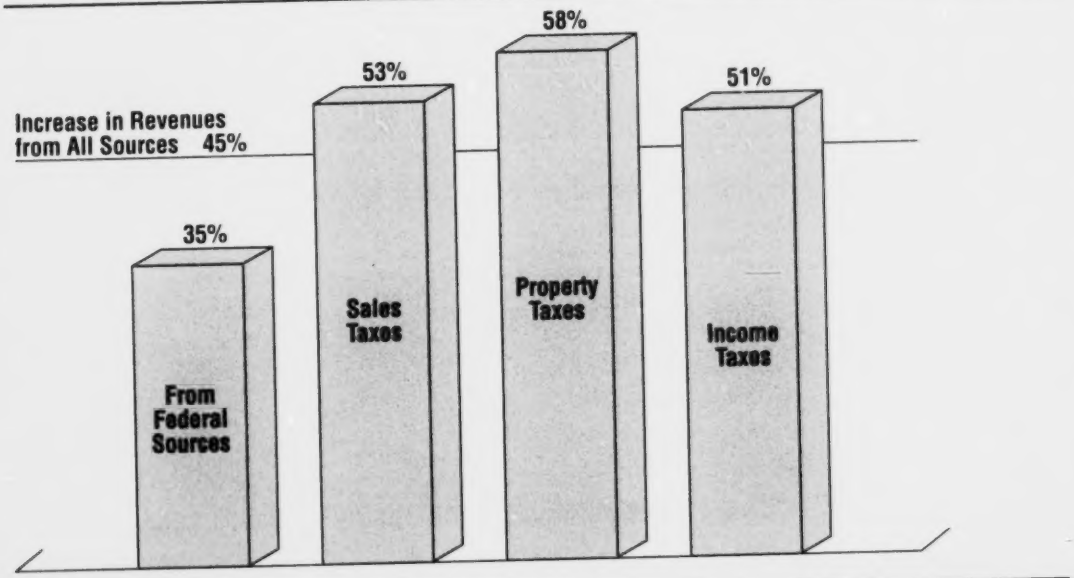
By 2002, minority students are expected to be at least one of every three high school graduates in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In Mississippi and Texas, the ratio is almost one of every two graduates.

Personal Income and Tax Revenues

From the mid-1980s to the end of the decade, state and local government tax revenues increased faster than personal income.

For the SREB states, total personal income grew almost 38 percent, but property tax revenues grew by 58 percent and sales tax revenues by 53 percent. Income tax revenues rose by 51 percent. Federal funds to state and local governments rose 35 percent.

Percent Increase in Revenues for State and Local Governments
SREB States, 1984-85 to 1989-90



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The SREB region's per capita income in 1990 was $17,255–90 percent of the United States average. Maryland and Virginia were above the national average of $19,092.

Government Expenditures

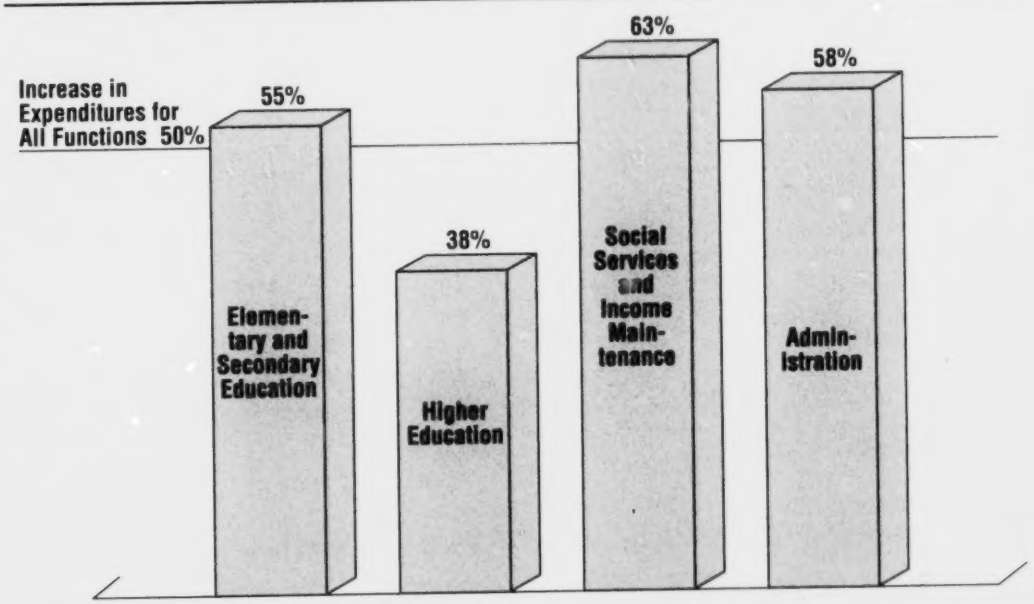
Across the nation, state and local governments spent an average of $3,924 per person in 1990–an amount unmatched by any SREB state.

Over the last 20 years, state and local spending per person for government services in the SREB region has moved steadily closer to the national average, increasing from just over 81 percent of the national figure to almost 86 percent in 1990.

Spending by state and local governments for higher education in the region grew less (38 percent) than spending for other government services in the last half of the 1980s. Spending for social services and income maintenance rose 63 percent; funds for the administrative costs of state and local governments increased 58 percent; and spending for elementary and secondary education went up 55 percent.

State and local government expenditures for higher education, while increasing, became a smaller share of total expenditures. Regionally, the higher education share fell from 9.2 percent of total expenditures to 8.4 percent in 1989-90. This less than 1 percent share loss represents a $2.2 billion shift of funds to other services–enough to equal the state general operating appropriation for the 35 four-year and the 66 two-year public colleges in Texas that year. Or, more than enough to provide the state general operating appropriation for all public colleges and universities in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

Percent Increase in Expenditures by State and Local Governments SREB States, 1984-85 to 1989-90



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 1

Total Population, Changes and Projections

	Resident Population April 1, 1990 (000s)	Percent Change					
		Past				Projected	
		1950 to 1960	1960 to 1970	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 2000	2000 to 2010
United States	248,710	18.5	13.4	11.4	9.8	7.7	5.3
SREB States	84,173	16.7	14.4	20.5	13.5	11.9	8.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	33.9						
Alabama	4,041	6.7	5.4	13.1	3.8	7.9	2.5
Arkansas	2,351	-6.5	7.7	18.9	2.8	6.7	2.0
Florida	12,938	78.7	37.1	43.5	32.7	26.1	20.8
Georgia	6,478	14.5	16.4	19.1	18.6	23.6	17.2
Kentucky	3,685	3.2	6.0	13.7	0.7	0.1	-3.4
Louisiana	4,220	21.4	11.9	15.4	0.3	-1.9	-6.4
Maryland	4,781	32.4	26.5	7.5	13.4	17.3	14.9
Mississippi	2,573	0.0	1.8	13.7	2.1	7.7	3.1
North Carolina	6,629	12.2	11.6	15.7	12.7	16.4	13.2
Oklahoma	3,146	4.2	10.0	18.2	4.0	-7.0	-9.0
South Carolina	3,487	12.6	8.7	20.5	11.7	13.6	8.6
Tennessee	4,877	8.4	10.1	16.9	6.2	11.2	5.6
Texas	16,987	24.2	16.9	27.1	19.4	5.0	0.9
Virginia	6,187	19.1	17.6	15.0	15.7	17.6	13.0
West Virginia	1,793	-7.3	-6.2	11.8	-8.0	-7.9	-10.2

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "1990 Census Press Release CB91-100" (March 1991); *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No.1053 (1990); *U.S. Census of Population 1950* and *1960* and *1970* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 2

Age Distribution of the Population, and Projections

	Population (000s)								
	Under 5 Years			5 to 17 Years			18 to 24 Years		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
United States	18,354	16,895	16,900	45,250	48,812	45,746	26,738	25,009	26,932
SREB States	6,147	5,886	5,983	15,581	17,064	16,304	9,125	8,965	9,663
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	33.5	34.8	35.4	34.4	35.0	35.6	34.1	35.8	35.9
Alabama	283	274	262	775	819	747	443	418	425
Arkansas	165	156	149	456	462	417	237	235	230
Florida	850	888	1,022	2,017	2,631	2,802	1,216	1,304	1,646
Georgia	496	545	600	1,232	1,543	1,637	739	798	940
Kentucky	251	231	207	703	655	572	400	363	338
Louisiana	335	284	250	893	821	665	465	429	382
Maryland	358	345	377	804	1,027	1,054	505	493	613
Mississippi	195	198	189	551	558	522	293	288	281
North Carolina	459	457	489	1,147	1,351	1,379	781	764	873
Oklahoma	227	166	143	610	516	392	321	288	243
South Carolina	256	254	256	664	733	710	407	404	433
Tennessee	333	317	310	883	939	884	528	516	531
Texas	1,390	1,236	1,181	3,446	3,435	2,977	1,891	1,821	1,775
Virginia	443	440	470	1,062	1,294	1,316	720	696	828
West Virginia	107	95	78	337	280	230	180	148	125

TABLE 2 (cont.)

Population (000s)									
25 to 44 Years			45 to 64 Years			Over 65 Years			
1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	
80,755	80,782	74,480	46,371	61,380	78,628	31,242	34,887	39,364	United States
27,003	28,063	26,518	15,751	21,651	28,626	10,566	12,558	14,877	SREB States
33.4	34.7	35.6	34.0	35.3	36.4	33.8	36.0	37.8	SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
1,232	1,277	1,128	783	991	1,263	523	577	646	Alabama
686	690	614	457	587	728	350	379	422	Arkansas
3,927	4,442	4,666	2,559	3,908	5,649	2,369	3,142	3,918	Florida
2,191	2,540	2,652	1,167	1,755	2,494	654	826	1,054	Georgia
1,159	1,082	887	705	867	1,032	467	491	525	Kentucky
1,310	1,182	954	749	924	1,088	469	501	537	Louisiana
1,677	1,839	1,881	919	1,281	1,765	517	622	757	Maryland
750	788	704	462	598	766	321	353	395	Mississippi
2,151	2,374	2,352	1,286	1,773	2,430	804	997	1,209	North Carolina
962	814	632	601	716	804	424	424	447	Oklahoma
1,115	1,207	1,137	648	894	1,206	397	469	562	South Carolina
1,553	1,646	1,499	961	1,292	1,673	619	715	828	Tennessee
5,625	5,338	4,705	2,918	3,994	5,001	1,717	2,003	2,350	Texas
2,132	2,375	2,353	1,166	1,663	2,271	664	808	986	Virginia
533	469	354	368	408	456	269	251	241	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No.1017 (1988); *1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Population and Housing Characteristics by State*, (1991); *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No.1053 (1990) and unpublished data (1990)(Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office)

TABLE 3

Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

	1990 (000s)					Percent Change 1980 to 1990				
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic*	Other*	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic*	Other*
United States	248,710	199,686	29,986	22,349	19,038	9.8	6.0	13.2	53.0	181.7
SREB States	84,173	64,867	15,317	6,719	3,989	13.5	11.3	13.4	51.1	164.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	33.8	32.5	51.1	30.1	21.0					
Alabama	4,041	2,976	1,021	25	44	3.8	3.6	2.4	-25.9	478.9
Arkansas	2,351	1,945	374	20	32	2.8	2.9	—	11.0	419.2
Florida	12,938	10,749	1,760	1,574	429	32.7	31.3	31.0	83.4	199.8
Georgia	6,478	4,600	1,747	109	132	18.6	16.5	19.2	77.8	602.6
Kentucky	3,685	3,392	263	22	31	0.7	0.4	1.3	-19.8	250.7
Louisiana	4,220	2,839	1,299	93	82	0.3	-2.5	4.9	-6.1	315.2
Maryland	4,781	3,394	1,190	125	198	13.4	7.4	24.2	93.2	613.7
Mississippi	2,573	1,633	915	16	25	2.1	1.1	3.1	-35.6	431.1
North Carolina	6,629	5,008	1,456	77	164	12.7	12.4	10.4	35.4	736.9
Oklahoma	3,146	2,584	234	86	328	4.0	-0.5	14.2	50.1	809.6
South Carolina	3,487	2,407	1,040	31	40	11.7	12.1	9.6	-8.6	375.4
Tennessee	4,877	4,048	778	33	51	6.2	5.5	7.2	-3.9	379.2
Texas	16,987	12,775	2,022	4,340	2,190	19.4	14.1	18.2	45.4	88.8
Virginia	6,187	4,792	1,163	160	233	15.7	13.3	15.3	100.7	611.6
West Virginia	1,793	1,726	56	8	12	-8.0	-8.0	-13.5	-33.2	283.8

"—" indicates an increase of less than one percent.

* Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race. "Other" includes Native Americans, Asians, and other races.

TABLE 3 (cont.)

Percent of Total Population*								
1980				1990				
White	Black	Hispanic*	Other*	White	Black	Hispanic*	Other*	
83.1	11.7	6.4	3.0	80.3	12.1	9.0	7.7	United States
78.6	18.2	6.0	2.0	77.1	18.2	8.0	4.7	SREB States
73.8	25.6	0.9	0.2	73.6	25.3	0.6	1.1	Alabama
82.7	16.3	0.8	0.3	82.7	15.9	0.8	1.4	Arkansas
84.0	13.8	8.8	1.5	83.1	13.6	12.2	3.3	Florida
72.3	26.8	1.1	0.3	71.0	27.0	1.7	2.0	Georgia
92.3	7.1	0.7	0.2	92.0	7.1	0.6	0.8	Kentucky
69.2	29.4	2.4	0.5	67.3	30.8	2.2	1.9	Louisiana
74.9	22.7	1.5	0.7	71.0	24.9	2.6	4.1	Maryland
64.1	35.2	1.0	0.2	63.5	35.6	0.6	1.0	Mississippi
75.8	22.4	1.0	0.3	75.6	22.0	1.2	2.5	North Carolina
85.9	6.8	1.9	1.2	82.1	7.4	2.7	10.4	Oklahoma
68.8	30.4	1.1	0.3	69.0	29.8	0.9	1.1	South Carolina
83.5	15.8	0.7	0.2	83.0	16.0	0.7	1.0	Tennessee
78.7	12.0	21.0	8.2	75.2	11.9	25.5	12.9	Texas
79.1	18.9	1.5	0.6	77.4	18.8	2.6	3.8	Virginia
96.2	3.3	0.7	0.2	96.2	3.1	0.5	0.7	West Virginia

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "1990 Census Press Release," CB91-100, (March 11, 1990)

TABLE 4

Elementary and Secondary Public School Enrollment

	Estimated Fall 1991	Percent Change			Percent Minority			Dropout Percentage*
		Past		Projected				
		1971 to 1981	1981 to 1991	1991 to 2001	1971	1981	1989	1990
United States	41,838,871	-11.2	4.3	11.8	22	27	—	12
SREB States	14,744,153	-2.7	6.8	12.6	29	32	37	12
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	35.2							
Alabama	726,115	-6.0	-2.3	6.7	35	37	37	13
Arkansas	437,616	0.3	0.1	4.4	29	30	25	11
Florida	1,932,293	1.9	29.9	24.5	28	32	37	14
Georgia	1,177,324	-2.6	11.5	22.0	34	37	—	14
Kentucky	634,200	-6.9	-3.7	-3.0	10	12	10	13
Louisiana	695,379	-6.6	-11.1	20.4	41	43	47	12
Maryland	736,238	-21.2	2.0	32.3	25	34	38	11
Mississippi	501,525	-9.8	6.3	9.3	51	52	51	12
North Carolina	1,092,447	-3.7	-1.5	28.7	31	32	34	13
Oklahoma	579,200	-4.9	-0.6	-15.1	16	24	25	10
South Carolina	627,471	-2.2	3.0	10.6	41	42	42	12
Tennessee	832,330	-6.1	-0.7	10.8	22	29	23	14
Texas	3,435,749	9.5	17.0	-3.0	38	48	50	13
Virginia	1,016,017	-7.2	2.7	39.6	25	28	—	10
West Virginia	320,249	-6.0	-15.2	-10.7	5	5	5	11

"—" indicates data were not available.

* The percentage of 16- to 19-year-olds in the 1990 Census who were not enrolled in school and who had not graduated from high school. The "SREB States" figure is the median SREB state.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1974* (1975) and *1987* (1987) and *1991* (1991); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2002* (1991); *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1991* (1992) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); "Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1991-92". (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics); Secretary of Education's "Wall Chart," 1984.

TABLE 5

Public High School Graduates

	Estimated 1991-92	Percent Change: Past 1971-72 to 1981-82	Percent Change: Past 1981-82 to 1991-92	Percent Change: Projected 1991-92 to 2001-02	Projected Percent Minority 1991-92	Projected Percent Minority 2001-02	High School Completion Rates*, 1990: 19 to 20-Year-Olds	High School Completion Rates*, 1990: 23 to 24-Year-Olds
United States	2,250,894	0.1	-17.0	14.8	26.4	27.7	85	85
SREB States	783,715	7.2	-9.3	9.4	33.2	34.3	83	82
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	34.8							
Alabama	40,600	1.3	-10.6	-2.6	34.1	34.8	82	80
Arkansas	25,408	14.7	-14.5	4.1	21.9	23.6	83	82
Florida	88,362	15.5	-2.6	41.4	34.3	37.3	79	82
Georgia	60,503	10.5	-6.2	18.2	35.6	35.6	80	82
Kentucky	36,500	4.5	-14.2	-9.1	9.0	9.1	82	81
Louisiana	33,939	1.7	-26.7	-11.0	41.7	44.0	81	79
Maryland	40,305	8.4	-26.2	30.8	32.3	32.3	86	87
Mississippi	22,751	5.6	-18.8	3.4	49.7	50.0	83	80
North Carolina	60,698	1.4	-14.8	5.1	31.0	31.6	85	85
Oklahoma	34,000	-0.2	-11.3	-1.9	21.6	22.5	86	85
South Carolina	32,200	2.2	-15.0	11.9	39.6	40.8	84	83
Tennessee	41,359	-0.3	-19.6	8.5	20.0	20.3	81	81
Texas	188,500	12.0	9.5	2.8	45.5	46.6	80	79
Virginia	57,951	8.7	-14.5	16.0	26.8	28.0	86	86
West Virginia	20,639	6.5	-12.5	-21.8	4.4	4.4	85	81

* The percentage of 19- to 20-year-olds and 23- to 24-year-olds in the 1990 Census with a high school diploma or alternative credential. The "SREB States" figure is the median SREB state.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1991-92 Early Estimates" (1991) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement); *Digest of Education Statistics 1973* (1974) and *1985-86* (1986); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2002* (1991); National Education Goals Panel, *The National Education Goals Report: Building a Nation of Learners, 1992* (1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education and The College Board, *The Road to College: Educational Progress by Race and Ethnicity* (1991) (Boulder, CO: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education).

TABLE 6

State and Local Government Revenues and Personal Income

	1989-90 (millions)			Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90			Tax Revenue Per $1,000 Personal Income	
	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	1984-85	1989-90
United States	$849,502	$501,619	$4,649,706	42.1	43.4	38.0	$104	$108
SREB States	247,384	140,096	1,416,763	44.9	45.5	37.9	94	99
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.1	27.9	30.5				90.2	91.7
Alabama	10,988	5,367	60,208	34.7	34.8	38.9	92	89
Arkansas	5,567	2,993	32,967	32.0	31.2	32.6	92	91
Florida	40,053	22,594	243,040	67.1	68.3	51.6	84	93
Georgia	20,144	11,667	110,722	49.7	65.2	45.0	92	105
Kentucky	9,940	5,511	55,219	36.3	43.1	35.4	94	100
Louisiana	13,599	6,591	60,131	25.0	13.3	16.7	113	110
Maryland	16,950	11,022	104,762	49.9	54.1	47.1	100	105
Mississippi	6,887	3,252	32,714	39.7	35.6	32.4	97	99
North Carolina	18,666	11,104	109,094	52.9	55.1	46.5	96	102
Oklahoma	8,862	4,954	47,620	19.6	16.4	17.7	105	104
South Carolina	9,984	5,447	52,816	55.4	51.3	46.0	100	103
Tennessee	12,979	6,823	77,612	47.5	43.9	42.4	87	88
Texas	48,783	28,243	282,777	37.1	36.2	25.6	92	100
Virginia	18,964	11,728	122,550	56.7	57.2	46.3	89	96
West Virginia	5,017	2,801	24,531	25.2	20.3	23.4	117	114

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85* (GF-85-5, 1986) and *1989-90* GF-90-5, 1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income for States and Regions: 1969-91," (1992) unpublished data.

TABLE 7

Percent Distribution of Total Revenues for State and Local Government

	From Federal Government		Taxes								Other Non-Tax Revenues	
			General Sales		Property		Income		Other			
	1984-85	1989-90	1984-85	1989-90	1984-85	1989-90	1984-85	1989-90	1984-85	1989-90	1984-85	1989-90
United States	17.8	16.1	14.1	14.3	17.4	18.3	14.9	15.2	12.1	11.2	23.7	24.8
SREB States	17.7	16.4	15.7	16.5	14.6	16.0	9.9	10.3	16.1	13.8	26.0	27.0
Alabama	21.7	20.5	14.6	14.8	5.7	6.0	11.8	12.3	16.7	15.7	29.5	30.7
Arkansas	22.4	22.1	18.1	17.4	9.7	9.6	14.3	15.6	12.1	11.1	23.5	24.1
Florida	16.0	12.2	19.5	20.5	17.9	19.8	1.9	1.7	16.7	14.4	28.0	31.4
Georgia	20.2	16.5	14.8	17.4	13.1	15.9	15.9	16.6	8.7	8.0	27.3	25.5
Kentucky	22.5	19.9	11.2	10.9	9.3	9.4	16.3	18.4	15.9	16.7	24.7	24.7
Louisiana	17.2	19.9	20.2	18.2	7.3	8.3	7.5	8.3	18.4	13.6	29.3	31.6
Maryland	16.3	14.8	9.7	9.3	15.8	16.7	25.1	26.8	12.6	12.4	20.4	20.2
Mississippi	24.0	24.6	18.9	15.8	11.2	12.7	7.4	8.0	11.2	10.7	27.3	28.2
North Carolina	19.1	16.4	13.1	14.2	12.6	12.5	20.6	21.4	12.3	11.3	22.2	24.1
Oklahoma	15.5	16.9	14.6	15.4	10.1	9.8	11.2	12.4	21.5	18.3	27.0	27.2
South Carolina	19.6	18.9	15.7	14.5	12.5	14.0	16.4	15.3	11.5	10.7	24.4	26.5
Tennessee	22.0	21.3	25.6	23.6	11.8	12.1	3.6	3.4	12.9	13.5	24.2	26.2
Texas	13.7	15.1	14.5	19.0	21.4	22.7	0.0	0.0	22.4	16.3	28.0	27.0
Virginia	15.8	13.0	10.3	9.7	17.2	19.5	18.5	17.9	15.6	14.7	22.6	25.1
West Virginia	21.2	19.8	19.8	15.2	9.6	9.2	15.0	14.7	13.6	16.7	20.6	24.4

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85* (GF-85-5, 1986) and *1989-90* (GF-90-5, 1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 8

Per Capita Personal Income

		Percent Increase				Percent of United States Average				
	1991	1951 to 1961	1961 to 1971	1971 to 1981	1981 to 1991	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991
United States	$19,092	39	86	156	73	—	—	—	—	—
SREB States	17,255	45	101	173	73	76	79	85	91	90
Alabama	15,518	50	102	167	84	63	68	74	77	81
Arkansas	14,629	57	103	172	76	58	65	71	75	77
Florida	18,992	47	109	159	74	83	88	98	99	99
Georgia	17,436	44	109	157	88	72	75	84	84	91
Kentucky	15,626	49	95	168	75	69	74	78	81	82
Louisiana	15,046	44	89	201	53	73	75	76	90	79
Maryland	22,189	39	93	152	85	107	107	111	109	116
Mississippi	13,328	54	114	173	74	51	57	65	70	70
North Carolina	16,853	41	106	159	89	72	72	80	81	88
Oklahoma	15,541	51	88	193	46	78	84	85	97	81
South Carolina	15,467	33	116	162	85	67	64	75	76	81
Tennessee	16,486	50	102	161	86	67	73	79	80	86
Texas	17,230	48	90	195	53	82	87	89	102	90
Virginia	20,082	41	102	172	84	85	86	93	99	105
West Virginia	14,301	41	100	159	66	71	72	78	78	75

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "State Personal Income, 1969 to 1991, for States and Regions," unpublished data (1992); "State Personal Income, 1929 to 1987: Revised Estimates," unpublished data (1988)

TABLE 9

State and Local Government Expenditures

	Total 1989-90 (millions)	Per Capita					
			Percent of United States Average				
		1989-90	1969-70	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90
United States	$975,907	$3,924	—	—	—	—	—
SREB States	282,309	3,354	81.1	81.1	84.1	84.9	85.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.9	85.2					
Alabama	12,830	3,175	78.2	76.8	82.7	84.8	80.9
Arkansas	5,943	2,528	73.2	67.6	69.8	68.3	64.4
Florida	46,571	3,600	81.7	87.7	78.4	83.6	91.7
Georgia	22,772	3,515	84.7	85.9	84.8	88.2	89.6
Kentucky	10,909	2,960	82.7	77.8	86.8	74.8	75.4
Louisiana	14,529	3,443	87.5	87.8	91.1	97.0	87.7
Maryland	18,667	3,904	104.0	115.5	107.5	96.7	99.5
Mississippi	7,418	2,883	81.1	77.3	78.8	74.1	73.5
North Carolina	22,226	3,353	71.8	76.7	78.7	80.6	85.4
Oklahoma	9,746	3,098	89.2	86.7	84.2	86.7	79.0
South Carolina	11,915	3,417	70.7	81.1	78.7	77.8	87.1
Tennessee	17,026	3,491	76.9	79.8	92.7	89.1	89.0
Texas	55,080	3,242	77.9	77.8	83.0	86.5	82.6
Virginia	21,239	3,432	80.8	90.4	84.0	80.4	87.5
West Virginia	5,437	3,032	86.4	82.8	92.3	84.4	77.3

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1969-70* (GF-70-5, 1971) and *1974-75* (GF-75-5, 1976) and *1979-80* (GF-80-5, 1981) and *1984-85* GF-85-5, 1986) and *1989-90* (GF-90-5, 1992) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 10

Percent Distribution of Total State and Local Government Expenditures and Dollar Value of Change in Higher Education Share

	Higher Education			Elementary & Secondary Education		Social Welfare and Income Maintenance	
	1984-85	1989-90	Dollar Value of Share Change** (millions)	1984-85	1989-90	1984-85	1989-90
United States	7.9	7.5	$4,156	20.1	20.7	18.8	19.3
SREB States	9.2	8.4	2,157	21.3	21.9	17.0	18.4
Alabama	9.9	10.5	69	17.3	18.2	19.6	22.8
Arkansas	9.7	9.9	14	26.0	23.5	20.2	22.8
Florida	6.5	5.7	361	20.7	21.5	15.9	16.5
Georgia	7.9	6.6	311	19.0	22.4	21.7	23.2
Kentucky	9.4	9.8	39	19.2	18.3	17.8	20.0
Louisiana	7.4	7.0	66	18.4	19.9	20.2	20.5
Maryland	8.8	7.8	184	20.4	21.2	14.2	14.7
Mississippi	10.1	10.7	43	19.1	21.4	24.3	24.2
North Carolina	11.8	10.7	250	21.3	22.2	15.5	19.1
Oklahoma	10.0	9.9	8	22.2	21.6	18.0	20.6
South Carolina	10.5	9.2	157	21.5	22.0	19.5	22.0
Tennessee	7.4	8.1	110	15.5	15.6	17.0	17.9
Texas	10.7	9.2	864	24.8	25.3	14.1	15.7
Virginia	10.4	9.7	153	24.1	24.4	16.0	16.0
West Virginia	7.6	8.6	53	25.0	22.1	14.6	18.5

* "Other" includes the following expenditures: intergovernmental, insurance trust, liquor stores, utility, other general, interest on the general debt, education assistance and subsidies, other education, and libraries.

** The dollar value of the share increase for those states with share increases or the dollars that would have resulted had the 1984-85 share remained the same. (See Table 9 for the total expenditure base.)

TABLE 10 (cont.)

Transportation & Public Safety and Environment & Housing		Administration		Other*		
1984-85	1989-90	1984-85	1989-90	1984-85	1989-90	
21.7	22.0	4.4	4.6	27.1	25.8	United States
22.3	22.7	4.2	4.4	26.1	24.1	SREB States
21.8	18.7	4.0	4.0	27.3	25.9	Alabama
20.9	20.5	3.9	3.8	19.4	19.5	Arkansas
25.5	26.9	4.8	5.0	26.6	24.4	Florida
21.2	21.3	4.1	4.5	26.1	22.0	Georgia
22.7	20.6	4.0	4.0	26.8	27.3	Kentucky
23.5	22.1	4.5	4.2	26.0	26.4	Louisiana
26.4	27.3	4.5	5.3	25.7	23.7	Maryland
22.0	19.2	3.8	4.3	20.6	20.3	Mississippi
20.0	21.2	3.8	4.0	27.4	22.8	North Carolina
21.9	21.1	4.2	4.6	23.8	22.2	Oklahoma
18.5	17.4	3.6	4.1	26.3	25.3	South Carolina
19.2	20.4	2.9	3.3	38.0	34.8	Tennessee
21.0	22.1	4.1	4.1	25.3	23.7	Texas
25.4	26.7	5.2	5.6	18.8	17.4	Virginia
19.6	18.1	4.7	4.3	28.5	28.4	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1984-85* (GF-85-5, 1986) and *1989-90* (GF-90-5, 1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office)

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated or expanded information. SREB is also introducing an on-line data center where individuals can download by computer modem complete data bases containing additional detail and the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information.

Institutions and Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment

A state's costs for higher education depend in part on the types of colleges and universities in the state's system.

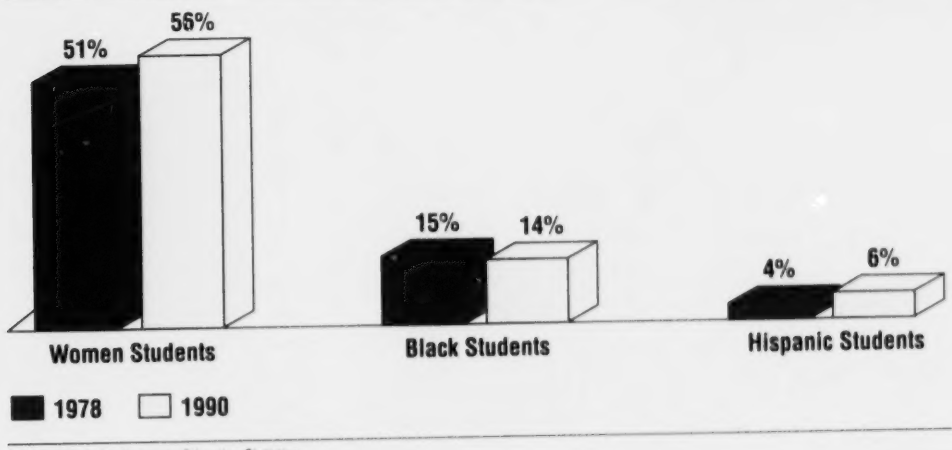
Among SREB states, only in Florida are more than half of the full-time-equivalent students attending public higher education in community colleges. In six SREB states (Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia, and West Virginia) more than two-thirds of the students are enrolled in four-year colleges and universities.

Total Headcount

Almost 14 million students were enrolled in college in 1990–over 4 million of them in the SREB states.

Nearly 1 million more students attend college in the SREB states today than in the late 1970s–enough students to match the enrollment of all public and private colleges in Texas and West Virginia. The region accounted for almost 40 percent of the nation's enrollment growth.

Percent Distribution of Undergraduate College Students
SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

This growth is occurring despite a decline in the number of high school graduates (the traditional recruiting pool for colleges and universities). Almost 40 percent of today's college students are at least 25 years old.

The projected increase in high school graduates over the next 10 years indicates continued growth in college enrollments.

Students in the SREB region are more likely to attend public colleges and universities (84 percent) than their peers in other parts of the country (78 percent).

Two-Year College Enrollment

Two-year colleges account for nearly half of the decade's enrollment growth in the SREB states.

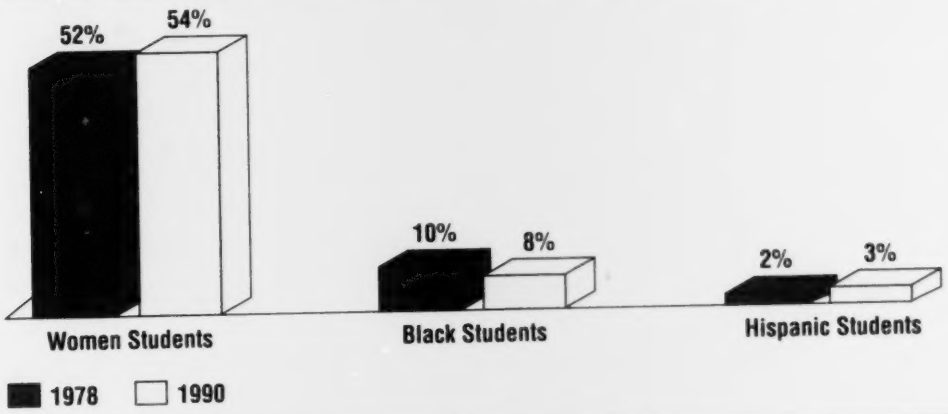
Over 37 percent of all college students now attend two-year colleges. Almost half of all first-time college students enroll at two-year colleges—in Florida and Mississippi almost two-thirds do.

Nearly 60 percent of the two-year college students in the SREB states are women.

Black Students

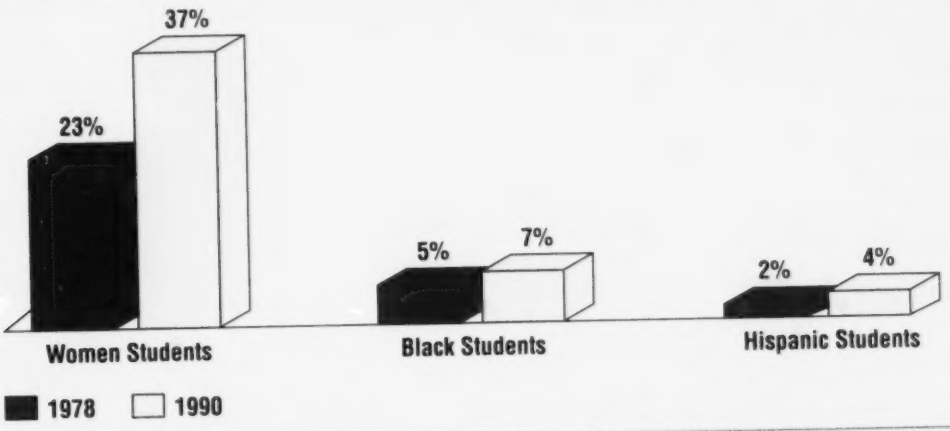
Almost half of the nation's black college students attend colleges and universities in the SREB states. Compared to the late 1970s, almost 109,000 more black students entered college in the region; they accounted for over 64 percent of the nation's increase in black student enrollment.

Percent Distribution of Graduate College Students
SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Percent Distribution of First-Professional* Program Students SREB States



* Includes students enrolled in chiropractic, denistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine programs.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

In the SREB states, 8 of every 10 black students entering college since the late 1970s were women. Black women now account for over 62 percent of black college students.

Despite these increases, black students are now a smaller share of the region's college enrollments (14 percent) than in the late 1970s (15 percent). Only among first-professional students (for example, those in law and dentistry) do black students represent a larger share of college enrollments.

Hispanic Students

There has been a rapid increase in the number of Hispanic students enrolled in the SREB states. Almost 233,000 Hispanic students are enrolled in the region—nearly nine of 10 of these are in Florida and Texas.

A majority of Hispanic students are enrolled in two-year colleges.

Hispanic students account for less than 2 percent of enrollment in every SREB state except Florida, where they make up almost 11 percent, and Texas, where they are almost 17 percent.

Women Students

Women make up over 55 percent of the region's total college enrollment—up from 50 percent in the late 1970s.

Women account for over 71 percent of the total enrollment growth in the region since the late 1970s.

Nationally, women are now more than 39 percent of the students enrolled in first-professional programs, and over 37 percent in the SREB states.

Undergraduate Students

Since the late 1970s, undergraduate enrollment grew almost 23 percent nationally and over 34 percent in the SREB region. Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, and Texas had increases close to 40 percent.

Nationally and regionally about 43 percent of all undergraduate students attend two-year colleges.

Graduate Students

Enrollment in graduate schools has increased almost 20 percent nationally and nearly 27 percent in the SREB region in the last decade and a half. Graduate students now claim a slightly smaller share of total enrollments.

In the SREB states, a higher percentage of graduate students (79 percent) attend public universities than nationally (64 percent).

Part-Time Students

Almost 29 percent of all four-year college students in the SREB states now attend on a part-time basis. Nearly 60 percent of part-time students are women.

Over 60 percent of the students in two-year colleges attend part-time. Among graduate students, over 63 percent attend part-time.

Health Professions Enrollment

Medical school enrollments fell nationally (2 percent) and regionally (3 percent) from the mid-1980s to the early 1990s. However, the enrollment of women in medical schools increased 17 percent.

The number of students enrolled in programs to become registered nurses in the SREB states grew almost 22 percent in the last half of the 1980s, but by less than 2 percent nationally. This difference may be due to extensive recruiting efforts of nurse educators in the SREB region. Enrollment of registered nurses in master's degree programs in nursing grew almost 57 percent regionally and 34 percent nationally.

TABLE 11

Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment Public Colleges and Universities

	Fall 1991								
		Doctoral*			Master's*			Two-Year*	
	Total	I	II	III	I	II	Baccalaureate*	I	II
SREB States	2,516,087	536,075	221,507	225,130	201,292	311,908	59,252	902,527	58,396
Alabama	162,711	36,695	9,332	17,290	7,336	27,069	2,328	50,900	11,761
Arkansas	62,290	12,319	na	na	23,781	9,283	5,000	11,907	—
Florida	292,876	48,703	20,130	44,049	5,147	5,022	na	169,825	—
Georgia	178,513	27,360	31,093	na	12,413	48,378	3,037	30,832	25,400
Kentucky	114,923	17,536	13,991	na	32,911	17,599	na	27,237	5,649
Louisiana	126,879	22,052	13,190	33,771	na	44,975	na	12,891	—
Maryland	130,570	26,798	7,914	6,647	11,734	18,207	1,518	57,752	na
Mississippi	89,734	22,602	11,938	9,479	na	5,172	2,051	38,492	na
North Carolina	216,624	38,021	9,959	14,872	38,798	15,032	4,057	95,885	na
Oklahoma	105,145	31,287	na	na	9,944	25,769	2,137	31,960	4,048
South Carolina	108,748	19,938	15,962	4,701	na	19,767	8,370	40,010	na
Tennessee	139,244	21,300	15,421	35,766	na	16,865	na	43,739	6,153
Texas	526,632	149,954	22,526	58,555	38,732	29,404	5,982	216,094	5,385
Virginia	202,768	42,556	50,051	na	11,105	26,608	4,786	67,662	na
West Virginia	58,430	18,954	na	na	9,391	2,758	19,986	7,341	—

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data were not available.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

NOTES: Totals may not equal the sums of columns or rows due to rounding. Full-time-equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedure: (1) undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals undergraduate credit hours divided by 15; (2) undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals undergraduate weekly contact hours divided by 30; (3) total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; (4) graduate FTE (including law students) equals graduate credit hours divided by 12.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange.

TABLE 12

Number of Higher Education Institutions

	All Institutions			Public			Private		
	Number 1989-90	Four-Year	Two-Year	Number 1989-90	Four-Year	Two-Year	Number 1989-90	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	3,535	2,127	1,408	1,563	595	968	1,972	1,532	440
SREB States	1,114	600	513	585	220	364	529	380	149
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.5	28.2	36.4	37.4	37.0	37.6	26.8	24.8	33.9
Alabama*	87	36	51	55	18	37	32	18	14
Arkansas	37	20	17	20	10	10	17	10	7
Florida	95	52	42	38	9	28	57	43	14
Georgia	95	51	44	47	19	28	48	32	16
Kentucky	59	32	27	22	8	14	37	24	13
Louisiana	34	24	10	20	14	6	14	10	4
Maryland	57	35	22	33	14	19	24	21	3
Mississippi	47	21	26	29	9	20	18	12	6
North Carolina	126	53	73	74	16	58	52	37	15
Oklahoma	47	27	20	28	14	14	19	13	6
South Carolina	64	32	32	33	12	21	31	20	11
Tennessee	86	52	34	24	10	14	62	42	20
Texas	174	96	78	107	40	67	67	56	11
Virginia	78	48	30	39	15	24	39	33	6
West Virginia	28	21	7	16	12	4	12	9	3

* In Alabama, some institutions with more than one campus report as several units. When counting institutions, there are two fewer public four-year and one less public two-year institutions.

NOTES: U.S. Service Schools are not included in the totals. Three are located in SREB states: Community College of the Air Force (Alabama); U.S. Naval Academy and Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences (both in Maryland).

TABLE 12 (cont.)

Predominantly Black**			Historically Black**			
Number 1990-91	Four-Year	Two-Year	Number 1990-91	Four-Year	Two-Year	
167	99	68	105	89	16	United States
120	79	41	94	79	15	SREB States
71.9	79.8	60.3	89.5	88.8	93.8	SREB States as a Percent of U.S
19	8	11	15	8	7	Alabama
4	3	1	4	3	1	Arkansas
5	4	1	4	4	0	Florida
18	11	7	10	10	0	Georgia
0	0	0	1	1	0	Kentucky
6	5	1	6	5	1	Louisiana
6	5	1	4	4	0	Maryland
7	5	2	8	5	3	Mississippi
16	11	5	11	11	0	North Carolina
1	1	0	1	1	0	Oklahoma
13	6	7	8	6	2	South Carolina
9	6	3	6	6	0	Tennessee
7	7	0	9	8	1	Texas
9	7	2	5	5	0	Virginia
0	0	0	2	2	0	West Virginia

** "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutitons for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *Digest of Education Statistics, 1991* (1991); *Historically Black Colleges and Universities 1976-90* (1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); SREB analysis of the NCES data tape of fall enrollments in higher education, 1990.

TABLE 13
Estimated College Enrollment by Age

	Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College							
	18 to 24 Years		25 to 34 Years		35 and Over		18 and Over	
	1987	1989	1987	1989	1987	1989	1987	1989
United States	26.1	—	7.1	—	5.4	—	10.4	—
SREB States*	23.4	25.6	6.1	6.5	5.0	7.2	9.9	10.4
Alabama	24.6	29.6	5.4	6.0	4.4	6.6	9.9	9.4
Arkansas	18.1	21.4	4.4	4.6	3.1	4.5	7.0	6.7
Florida	22.2	23.8	6.5	7.1	4.2	6.0	8.7	9.4
Georgia	19.7	—	4.5	—	3.7	—	7.7	—
Kentucky	21.0	23.9	5.5	5.7	4.4	6.5	8.9	9.2
Louisiana	21.8	23.1	4.4	4.8	4.2	6.3	8.4	8.5
Maryland	23.7	24.9	7.8	8.1	6.4	9.2	11.5	13.1
Mississippi	22.3	24.9	4.7	5.1	3.9	5.7	8.6	8.0
North Carolina	25.8	28.4	6.0	6.3	4.9	7.1	10.3	10.1
Oklahoma	25.8	—	7.9	—	4.7	—	8.9	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	22.4	24.2	5.4	5.8	4.3	6.3	8.9	9.1
Texas	24.2	26.3	6.7	7.1	6.4	9.3	11.5	12.7
Virginia	25.4	27.6	6.8	7.0	5.8	8.3	11.2	11.6
West Virginia	22.6	25.9	5.1	5.0	3.6	5.3	8.1	7.9

* States where "—" appears in either year are not included in the regional rates.

"—" indicates data not shown because the number of students whose age is unknown exceeded 5 percent.

NOTES: This table illustrates one method of estimating college attendance rates based on National Center for Education Statistics and U.S. Bureau of the Census data. "College" includes only two-year or four-year institutions offering an associate or higher degree. The population data upon which these rates are based include all persons residing in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of state of origin.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 1024 (1988) and 1058 (1990) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1987 and 1989.

TABLE 14

Age Distribution of Students Enrolled in Higher Education

	Under 18 Years		18 to 24 Years		25 to 34 Years		35 and Over		Age Unknown	
	1987	1989	1987	1989	1987	1989	1987	1989	1987	1989
United States	1.6	—	55.6	—	24.2	—	16.9	—	1.7	—
SREB States*	1.6	1.7	58.2	56.5	23.8	23.2	15.7	16.6	0.7	1.9
Alabama	1.2	1.6	62.6	63.7	20.6	20.2	12.8	13.2	2.9	1.3
Arkansas	2.4	2.2	60.1	60.7	20.9	19.3	14.1	13.8	2.5	4.0
Florida	2.2	2.6	54.4	49.5	25.0	24.2	17.5	18.9	0.9	4.9
Georgia	1.3	—	63.9	—	21.8	—	12.5	—	0.5	—
Kentucky	2.5	1.6	59.6	59.7	23.3	22.3	14.4	15.1	0.2	1.4
Louisiana	1.3	1.9	66.3	62.7	21.0	21.6	11.0	13.0	0.5	0.8
Maryland	0.8	0.6	52.7	50.3	26.5	26.9	19.5	20.4	0.5	1.9
Mississippi	2.4	3.3	66.2	63.8	19.0	19.0	10.8	12.2	1.6	1.7
North Carolina	1.8	1.7	60.5	61.0	21.5	21.1	15.6	15.5	0.6	0.7
Oklahoma	0.3	—	53.7	—	26.4	—	19.6	—	0.0	—
South Carolina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	1.2	0.8	60.1	58.8	22.8	22.7	15.7	16.4	0.3	1.3
Texas	1.2	1.5	56.8	55.2	26.4	25.3	15.2	16.3	0.3	1.7
Virginia	1.3	1.5	56.9	56.3	23.2	22.7	18.2	19.0	0.4	0.5
West Virginia	1.7	2.5	61.0	62.2	21.0	18.7	16.2	15.9	0.2	0.7

* States where "—" appears in either year are not included in the regional rates.

"—" indicates data not shown because the number of students whose age is unknown exceeded 5 percent.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1987 and 1989.

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TABLE 15

Total Headcount Enrollment in Higher Education

	Enrollment Fall 1990	Percent Increase				Percent Public	
		Total		Public			
		1978 to 1984	1984 to 1990	1978 to 1984	1984 to 1990	1980	1990
United States	13,871,725	8.9	11.9	7.7	13.5	77.8	77.9
SREB States	4,095,628	13.1	16.3	12.8	17.0	83.9	84.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.5						
Alabama	217,550	6.2	26.8	6.3	31.0	87.4	90.1
Arkansas	90,425	9.3	14.8	7.5	17.8	85.4	87.0
Florida	538,389	17.8	21.2	13.9	24.2	81.2	81.7
Georgia	251,810	12.6	27.9	8.3	30.9	76.1	78.0
Kentucky	177,852	8.2	23.9	4.5	30.5	80.3	82.7
Louisiana	186,599	18.3	3.7	19.0	2.2	85.4	84.8
Maryland	259,700	9.3	10.8	8.2	9.4	86.6	85.0
Mississippi	122,883	6.9	17.8	7.0	17.7	88.6	88.7
North Carolina	351,990	17.7	13.8	21.6	14.4	79.3	81.0
Oklahoma	173,221	12.5	3.1	13.6	3.6	85.6	87.2
South Carolina	159,302	1.1	21.2	3.0	24.6	81.3	82.3
Tennessee	226,238	3.1	12.6	2.8	14.6	76.6	77.4
Texas	901,437	21.2	13.3	22.0	14.0	87.5	89.0
Virginia	353,442	9.6	24.8	8.4	18.8	87.9	82.4
West Virginia	84,790	0.0	7.3	0.0	8.4	86.9	87.4

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

TABLE 16

Headcount Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Enrollment Fall 1990	Percent Change				Percent Public	
		Total		Public			
		1978 to 1984	1984 to 1990	1978 to 1984	1984 to 1990	1978	1990
United States	8,672,152	7.0	10.6	5.9	11.5	67.7	67.6
SREB States	2,565,198	9.5	13.2	8.7	12.7	78.5	77.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.6						
Alabama	141,647	1.6	18.1	0.9	20.9	86.0	87.4
Arkansas	71,207	5.5	12.6	5.5	13.2	85.8	86.2
Florida	268,928	22.2	19.1	19.4	23.2	65.1	65.8
Georgia	187,474	15.7	24.3	13.1	25.2	76.5	75.3
Kentucky	131,403	-1.4	19.7	-3.4	19.6	82.6	81.0
Louisiana	162,702	19.6	-0.7	22.0	-2.7	84.0	84.0
Maryland	149,004	5.3	10.7	2.0	8.0	78.7	74.4
Mississippi	69,421	0.7	10.6	-0.9	10.9	85.8	84.7
North Carolina	210,220	11.5	17.7	12.3	18.1	70.0	70.7
Oklahoma	110,703	4.3	0.6	5.6	2.2	81.6	84.0
South Carolina	105,090	2.4	17.0	5.8	18.4	74.0	77.4
Tennessee	155,976	-3.2	8.3	-4.1	6.0	72.6	70.5
Texas	512,082	14.3	8.6	13.9	9.4	81.3	81.6
Virginia	218,099	12.0	24.6	10.5	15.7	80.2	73.5
West Virginia	71,242	-1.2	7.2	0.1	8.1	87.2	88.9

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

TABLE 17

Headcount Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

	Fall 1990					Percent Public	
	Enrollment	Percent Public	Percent Women	Percent of First-Time Enrollment	Percent of Total Enrollment	1978 to 1984	1984 to 1990
United States	5,172,655	95.6	57.4	49.5	37.3	12.1	13.5
SREB States	1,527,459	96.0	58.3	46.6	37.3	19.9	22.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.5						
Alabama	75,903	95.0	56.9	52.5	34.9	18.8	46.9
Arkansas	19,218	89.7	63.7	27.2	21.3	28.0	23.5
Florida	269,461	97.5	58.7	62.4	50.0	13.5	23.4
Georgia	64,059	86.3	57.3	42.8	25.4	3.3	39.1
Kentucky	46,449	87.6	65.4	37.4	26.1	58.5	37.7
Louisiana	22,932	94.4	63.0	14.8	12.3	6.1	42.0
Maryland	110,696	99.3	60.4	55.1	42.6	15.0	11.1
Mississippi	53,462	94.0	59.4	66.4	43.5	18.0	28.5
North Carolina	141,546	96.5	59.7	47.1	40.2	27.3	8.3
Oklahoma	62,256	93.4	56.7	53.3	35.9	32.2	7.4
South Carolina	54,212	91.9	59.0	49.0	34.0	-1.7	30.1
Tennessee	70,166	92.8	57.3	35.9	31.0	23.6	23.4
Texas	388,208	99.1	56.0	52.1	43.1	33.1	19.9
Virginia	135,343	96.9	58.0	30.0	38.3	2.6	29.2
West Virginia	13,548	79.3	65.4	26.8	16.0	6.6	7.8

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

TABLE 18

Headcount Enrollment in Predominantly and Historically Black Colleges*

	Predominantly Black*			Historically Black*		
	Total (All Races) Enrollment Fall 1990	Percent Change		Total (All Races) Enrollment Fall 1990	Percent Change	
		1978 to 1984	1984 to 1990		1978 to 1984	1984 to 1990
United States	357,505	16.9	-21.7	231,298	—	13.8
SREB States	223,193	3.0	7.2	206,649	-0.4	14.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	62.4			89.3		
Alabama	23,644	-1.1	8.1	20,734	-10.1	14.3
Arkansas	4,692	19.3	-17.5	4,692	-18.0	37.3
Florida	12,863	14.3	23.3	12,685	3.9	33.7
Georgia	24,765	5.1	45.2	17,075	-1.3	18.1
Kentucky	na	35.3	na	2,506	-5.9	21.3
Louisiana	25,451	17.2	19.3	25,451	17.2	19.3
Maryland	18,522	-9.8	2.1	13,526	-13.7	32.2
Mississippi	15,643	-12.1	-2.5	15,643	-13.7	1.5
North Carolina	27,777	-7.3	11.3	26,295	2.6	13.7
Oklahoma	2,792	91.3	54.9	2,792	91.3	54.9
South Carolina	10,911	-8.7	3.4	8,860	-4.1	12.9
Tennessee	17,050	1.7	0.8	11,789	10.5	4.1
Texas	16,895	23.1	-26.0	17,892	-6.6	3.3
Virginia	22,188	5.9	26.1	19,173	5.9	9.0
West Virginia	na	na	na	7,536	15.6	9.3

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates a change of less than one percent.

* See notes for Table 12 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

TABLE 19

Headcount Enrollment at the Undergraduate Level

	Fall 1990		Percent Change 1978 to 1990		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
	Enrollment	Percent First-Time	Total	Public	1978	1990	1978	1990
United States	12,011,657	19.1	22.5	23.4	86.1	86.6	73.9	80.5
SREB States	3,584,793	18.6	33.0	34.1	86.6	87.5	79.3	85.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.8							
Alabama	194,269	21.7	38.0	44.0	87.2	89.3	83.8	90.0
Arkansas	82,506	21.6	28.4	30.0	89.2	91.2	78.8	86.0
Florida	478,315	15.8	42.5	40.7	89.0	88.8	77.0	84.0
Georgia	214,413	23.4	47.1	45.5	83.4	85.1	75.7	79.2
Kentucky	155,271	19.8	45.6	49.9	80.4	87.3	73.2	83.3
Louisiana	160,555	18.7	24.0	22.7	85.0	86.0	83.6	86.7
Maryland	219,707	14.0	18.9	16.9	86.2	84.6	85.9	89.2
Mississippi	110,333	26.7	28.8	29.3	87.8	89.8	84.4	89.4
North Carolina	316,240	20.0	34.4	40.7	89.5	89.8	71.3	81.9
Oklahoma	149,148	20.2	21.3	22.6	82.3	86.1	79.4	87.6
South Carolina	139,982	23.7	22.3	29.2	88.0	87.9	75.4	81.5
Tennessee	198,709	18.0	18.8	22.4	85.8	87.8	71.6	78.3
Texas	788,613	16.6	39.1	41.1	86.4	87.5	83.3	90.2
Virginia	302,072	15.9	32.2	26.4	88.4	85.5	80.8	83.4
West Virginia	74,660	22.8	12.6	15.5	83.9	88.1	80.9	86.2

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1990.

TABLE 20

Headcount Enrollment at the Graduate Level

	Fall 1990			Percent Change 1978 to 1990		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
	Enrollment	Percent First-Time	Percent Foreign National	Total	Public	1978	1990	1978	1990
United States	1,583,389	21.5	10.4	19.5	13.4	11.6	11.4	67.8	64.3
SREB States	434,171	21.3	9.3	26.9	21.3	11.0	10.6	83.1	79.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	27.4								
Alabama	20,225	23.5	9.8	16.6	12.4	10.7	9.3	97.5	93.9
Arkansas	6,364	37.5	5.6	-0.6	-0.1	8.9	7.0	96.3	96.8
Florida	52,508	16.0	8.6	47.9	52.7	9.4	9.8	64.6	66.7
Georgia	29,605	21.9	8.8	26.6	17.8	13.4	11.8	85.4	79.5
Kentucky	18,093	14.6	5.4	-12.4	-15.7	15.6	10.2	87.4	84.1
Louisiana	20,271	20.0	10.9	7.9	11.4	12.3	10.9	78.1	80.6
Maryland	36,207	18.7	9.8	39.0	37.8	12.1	13.9	60.8	60.3
Mississippi	10,415	24.6	11.2	2.6	0.7	10.4	8.5	87.4	85.8
North Carolina	29,686	25.0	8.5	33.7	23.1	8.4	8.4	86.5	79.6
Oklahoma	20,741	21.9	12.0	51.9	61.7	9.1	12.0	83.5	88.9
South Carolina	16,829	19.0	8.4	26.0	24.3	10.3	10.6	91.0	89.8
Tennessee	22,285	17.2	8.4	1.2	-10.0	11.3	9.9	85.5	76.1
Texas	96,926	23.6	11.8	28.4	26.3	11.5	10.8	85.1	83.7
Virginia	45,177	25.2	6.1	76.8	48.2	9.9	12.8	92.7	77.7
West Virginia	8,839	15.7	6.7	-22.8	-25.7	14.5	10.4	99.4	95.7

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1990.

TABLE 21

Headcount Enrollment at the First-Professional Level*

	Fall 1990		Percent Change 1978 to 1990		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
	Enrollment	Percent First-Time	Total	Public	1978	1990	1978	1990
United States	276,679	30.4	7.0	7.0	2.3	2.0	41.0	40.9
SREB States	76,664	30.4	14.3	11.6	2.2	1.9	58.7	57.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.7							
Alabama	3,056	28.1	-10.4	-10.6	2.1	1.4	71.2	71.1
Arkansas	1,555	35.9	12.0	12.0	1.9	1.7	100.0	100.0
Florida	7,566	48.4	26.1	20.2	1.6	1.4	44.1	42.0
Georgia	7,792	24.8	37.0	59.3	3.3	3.1	32.9	38.3
Kentucky	4,488	29.7	-16.4	-27.3	4.0	2.5	66.7	58.0
Louisiana	5,773	30.4	44.7	38.3	2.6	3.1	49.1	46.9
Maryland	3,786	25.9	6.7	-4.7	1.7	1.5	85.9	76.7
Mississippi	2,135	28.1	23.0	6.8	1.8	1.7	80.3	69.7
North Carolina	6,064	30.5	14.2	34.4	2.0	1.7	35.6	41.9
Oklahoma	3,332	31.7	-0.1	-2.1	2.2	1.9	62.1	60.8
South Carolina	2,491	10.2	8.6	16.4	1.8	1.6	70.0	74.9
Tennessee	5,244	32.2	-7.0	-6.6	2.9	2.3	47.1	47.3
Texas	15,898	28.5	15.7	16.6	2.1	1.8	61.3	61.7
Virginia	6,193	31.7	42.3	37.6	1.7	1.8	72.3	69.9
West Virginia	1,291	19.2	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	100.0	100.0

* "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine programs.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1990.

TABLE 22

Medical School Enrollment

	Medicine								Osteopathic Medicine	
	Total		Women		First-Year Students*		In Residency Training**			
	1991-92	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1991-92	1991-92	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1991-92	1991-92	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1991-92	1991-92	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1991-92	Total 1991-92	First-Year Students 1991-92
United States	65,539	-2.3	24,911	17.0	17,027	0.2	70,770	33.6	7,012	1,974
SREB States	20,351	-3.1	7,176	17.4	5,447	0.8	19,896	41.9	1,359	390
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.1		28.8		32.0		28.1		19.4	19.8
Alabama	919	2.7	295	35.3	245	9.9	866	40.6	na	na
Arkansas	545	3.4	170	44.1	154	10.0	392	34.2	na	na
Florida	1,388	-6.7	492	13.9	359	0.0	2,107	86.5	463	143
Georgia	1,485	8.1	554	38.2	404	12.8	1,361	33.4	na	na
Kentucky	867	-5.3	318	8.9	224	0.0	932	41.0	na	na
Louisiana	1,688	-1.5	571	12.8	447	1.8	1,213	12.9	na	na
Maryland	1,743	-0.9	597	22.3	442	-0.2	1,514	73.0	na	na
Mississippi	398	-24.2	100	-26.5	105	-11.0	322	7.7	na	na
North Carolina	1,848	2.4	688	21.8	463	1.1	2,096	56.7	na	na
Oklahoma†	559	-37.3	184	-28.4	154	-33.9	703	10.0	269	63
South Carolina	818	-3.9	271	12.4	219	-6.0	662	306.1	na	na
Tennessee	1,557	-12.0	558	10.9	441	-1.1	1,526	27.3	na	na
Texas	4,414	-0.8	1,600	15.9	1,167	-1.7	4,380	38.0	379	114
Virginia	1,604	5.9	592	39.3	419	3.5	1,516	18.8	na	na
West Virginia	518	-2.3	186	21.6	204	47.8	306	15.5	248	70

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no osteopathic medical school in the state.

* Includes students repeating the first year.

** The total number of residents in accredited residency programs supervised by faculty of United States medical schools.

† Oral Roberts University School of Medicine closed in 1989-90.

SOURCES: American Medical Association, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 254, No. 12 (1985) and Vol. 266, No. 12 (1992); American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, *1992 Annual Statistical Report* (1992).

TABLE 23

Part-Time Headcount Enrollment

	Enrollment Fall 1990	Percent Change 1978 to 1984	Percent Change 1984 to 1990	Percent of 4-Year College Enrollment 1978	Percent of 4-Year College Enrollment 1984	Percent of 4-Year College Enrollment 1990	Percent of 2-Year College Enrollment 1978	Percent of 2-Year College Enrollment 1984	Percent of 2-Year College Enrollment 1990
United States	5,968,119	12.1	15.2	29.3	29.9	30.6	60.9	62.2	63.6
SREB States	1,659,934	23.8	16.9	25.9	28.8	28.9	55.8	61.2	60.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.8								
Alabama	68,945	4.5	37.5	26.1	26.0	26.8	39.4	36.7	40.8
Arkansas	25,436	17.8	10.6	22.7	24.9	22.7	48.6	46.5	48.2
Florida	271,885	31.1	22.1	30.8	37.1	36.0	58.7	63.7	65.0
Georgia	84,960	17.6	33.2	26.2	27.2	28.4	45.1	49.4	49.4
Kentucky	64,032	7.4	37.4	31.1	29.3	30.9	40.8	42.9	50.5
Louisiana	52,773	30.6	-4.0	24.4	28.5	24.6	54.9	51.3	55.2
Maryland	139,860	15.3	12.9	38.2	38.1	40.2	67.6	72.8	72.2
Mississippi	29,576	6.7	15.0	23.5	22.4	19.7	26.9	28.0	29.7
North Carolina	128,771	54.3	10.5	19.2	22.0	22.8	43.6	59.2	57.1
Oklahoma	70,374	34.4	-1.9	—	29.8	29.9	57.7	67.2	59.8
South Carolina	50,150	-0.5	29.3	24.0	23.9	23.4	42.3	41.5	47.1
Tennessee	79,027	4.5	17.5	26.3	25.0	25.7	54.7	54.9	55.4
Texas	409,707	36.2	12.7	28.4	30.5	30.4	61.5	67.8	65.4
Virginia	157,770	12.5	29.2	24.3	24.7	28.1	69.2	75.4	71.3
West Virginia	26,668	-6.6	-6.6	34.0	31.9	28.3	65.7	58.4	48.0

"—" indicates data were not available.

TABLE 23 (cont.)

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment			Percent of Graduate Enrollment			Percent Public		Percent Women		
1978	1984	1990	1978	1984	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990	
38.2	34.5	41.2	64.2	58.3	62.3	84.9	84.5	54.0	58.8	United States
32.4	33.5	38.5	62.9	60.3	63.3	91.7	90.6	54.0	59.0	SREB States
25.7	25.0	29.1	67.9	62.4	61.4	94.3	95.0	51.0	56.5	Alabama
23.8	22.2	25.5	63.7	71.3	68.4	95.1	94.8	57.9	64.5	Arkansas
44.5	44.7	49.5	56.9	56.2	66.9	90.2	89.0	54.5	58.6	Florida
27.6	27.0	32.0	58.6	54.4	52.9	91.3	88.4	53.4	58.7	Georgia
25.9	23.4	32.8	75.1	64.7	69.8	86.6	87.2	58.8	64.4	Kentucky
22.8	22.6	24.9	65.4	59.9	60.4	87.9	87.8	55.7	63.0	Louisiana
47.8	49.1	52.0	72.5	66.3	70.3	89.5	87.3	56.3	60.3	Maryland
19.9	19.9	21.4	66.4	63.5	56.5	85.6	88.0	56.2	63.5	Mississippi
26.0	28.2	34.9	62.1	57.5	61.3	92.4	92.3	52.5	59.8	North Carolina
—	33.6	37.1	—	68.1	70.4	89.5	93.2	53.8	58.9	Oklahoma
25.0	20.3	27.5	76.8	63.5	67.9	89.1	90.6	50.9	62.6	South Carolina
29.2	27.2	32.6	69.6	60.4	62.2	92.0	88.7	54.4	57.9	Tennessee
38.7	42.2	44.7	61.5	58.2	58.0	93.5	94.0	51.1	57.0	Texas
40.1	27.2	41.9	66.2	55.1	67.6	96.2	86.8	56.6	57.5	Virginia
32.1	26.4	27.1	80.8	76.5	72.5	91.1	89.6	59.0	65.4	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

TABLE 24

Headcount Enrollment of Women

	Enrollment Fall 1990	Percent Change 1978 to 1984	Percent Change 1984 to 1990	Percent Public 1978	Percent Public 1990	Percent of Total Enrollment 1978	Percent of Total Enrollment 1990	Percent in Two-Year Colleges 1978	Percent in Two-Year Colleges 1990
United States	7,570,532	13.7	17.0	78.8	78.6	50.0	54.6	38.0	39.2
SREB States	2,255,652	19.5	21.4	84.8	85.1	50.0	55.1	35.0	39.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.8								
Alabama	118,688	10.6	33.2	86.0	89.6	49.9	54.6	28.0	36.4
Arkansas	51,721	17.3	19.7	86.3	87.8	51.1	57.2	17.7	23.7
Florida	295,918	24.3	26.8	86.4	84.4	49.8	55.0	56.5	53.4
Georgia	137,197	17.2	35.1	79.4	78.3	49.6	54.5	26.0	26.7
Kentucky	103,250	14.7	30.9	81.7	83.4	51.8	58.1	18.1	29.4
Louisiana	105,746	23.4	12.1	86.6	85.3	50.2	56.7	9.6	13.7
Maryland	147,233	13.4	13.2	87.5	85.4	53.5	56.7	43.2	45.4
Mississippi	69,424	10.7	22.9	88.1	88.3	52.3	56.5	36.6	45.8
North Carolina	197,074	26.3	18.1	78.4	81.8	50.3	56.0	38.8	42.9
Oklahoma	93,238	20.0	8.8	86.3	89.0	47.8	53.8	31.7	37.9
South Carolina	90,019	12.9	28.3	77.1	82.5	47.8	56.5	28.5	35.5
Tennessee	123,108	9.3	16.3	76.9	77.4	49.7	54.4	24.9	32.7
Texas	480,711	29.0	19.0	88.5	89.7	47.7	53.3	38.4	45.3
Virginia	195,348	13.9	25.4	87.4	82.8	53.0	55.3	40.8	40.2
West Virginia	46,977	6.4	9.6	85.8	86.8	51.0	55.4	15.7	18.8

TABLE 24 (cont.)

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional* Enrollment		
1978	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990	
50.9	55.1	47.9	53.5	25.2	39.1	United States
50.7	55.5	51.5	54.4	22.6	37.2	SREB States
50.3	54.6	52.1	56.7	20.5	36.9	Alabama
51.6	57.2	52.5	61.7	22.2	37.8	Arkansas
50.4	55.4	47.9	52.8	26.4	40.4	Florida
49.9	54.9	54.5	56.4	21.3	36.8	Georgia
53.2	58.4	58.7	61.2	17.9	33.0	Kentucky
50.4	57.3	54.9	58.4	22.6	33.3	Louisiana
54.3	57.6	51.4	52.9	25.6	41.2	Maryland
53.0	57.3	51.9	53.2	21.0	29.1	Mississippi
50.7	56.3	52.4	55.4	23.4	40.4	North Carolina
51.3	54.3	55.7	53.1	21.9	36.4	Oklahoma
47.3	56.3	57.1	62.1	19.1	31.8	South Carolina
50.5	54.9	50.5	55.0	20.9	34.1	Tennessee
48.5	54.0	46.3	50.6	24.0	38.3	Texas
53.7	55.9	51.6	53.1	24.6	40.2	Virginia
50.6	55.0	57.2	61.6	17.9	35.2	West Virginia

* "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, professional theology, and veterinary medicine programs.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

TABLE 25

Headcount Enrollment of Black Students

	Total Black Enrollment Fall 1990	Percent Change 1984 to 1990			Percent Women	Percent of All Races Enrollment		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment	
		Total	Men	Women	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990
United States	1,225,252	13.6	9.0	16.8	61.1	9.3	8.8	9.9	9.4
SREB States	560,372	17.3	9.6	22.6	62.2	14.5	13.7	15.4	14.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	45.7								
Alabama	42,916	17.6	12.2	21.3	61.4	22.1	19.7	23.4	20.8
Arkansas	12,188	3.9	1.8	5.2	62.7	14.9	13.5	15.8	14.3
Florida	53,400	32.2	25.9	36.4	62.4	11.3	9.9	11.5	10.4
Georgia	49,199	33.5	26.8	38.0	61.3	18.7	19.5	19.7	20.9
Kentucky	10,491	-1.9	5.5	-6.4	59.0	7.4	5.9	7.7	6.3
Louisiana	44,738	10.4	-1.6	18.1	65.4	22.5	24.0	23.8	25.8
Maryland	44,292	16.2	14.9	17.0	63.2	16.3	17.1	18.7	18.4
Mississippi	33,699	12.6	4.7	17.7	63.2	28.7	27.4	30.6	28.6
North Carolina	62,032	11.5	2.3	18.0	61.8	18.0	17.6	20.9	18.5
Oklahoma	11,816	15.9	6.7	23.9	57.2	6.1	6.8	6.9	7.3
South Carolina	31,177	19.8	5.0	29.5	65.4	19.8	19.6	22.7	21.0
Tennessee	31,240	10.3	4.4	14.4	61.7	14.1	13.8	16.2	14.4
Texas	80,458	13.8	2.2	23.0	60.3	8.9	8.9	10.1	9.4
Virginia	49,566	27.4	22.3	30.6	63.1	13.7	14.0	15.1	15.0
West Virginia	3,160	1.6	3.2	0.1	48.2	3.9	3.7	4.5	3.9

TABLE 25 (cont.)

Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment*		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges**		Percent in Historically Black Colleges**		
1978	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990	
5.8	5.3	4.4	5.7	41.9	40.8	29.4	23.4	16.6	15.5	United States
9.8	8.0	5.2	7.3	36.8	37.1	39.2	33.9	35.0	30.7	SREB States
14.5	10.9	5.7	7.0	30.7	35.2	53.9	47.7	49.6	42.4	Alabama
7.9	5.6	4.5	4.8	18.6	23.0	37.0	32.5	33.9	32.5	Arkansas
9.9	6.6	3.2	5.4	53.3	45.7	18.7	20.8	18.7	20.6	Florida
14.0	11.8	7.5	10.8	23.8	26.7	46.5	42.9	42.2	32.0	Georgia
3.2	3.0	1.8	3.1	27.5	30.1	14.3	na	14.3	10.7	Kentucky
15.5	14.2	6.6	8.7	13.5	13.2	51.3	53.2	51.3	53.2	Louisiana
10.1	9.7	6.3	11.6	44.4	44.3	43.3	32.9	26.1	24.4	Maryland
22.2	18.8	4.6	5.9	34.5	40.8	61.3	44.1	59.9	44.1	Mississippi
11.6	9.7	7.0	9.1	43.1	40.5	44.5	37.7	39.6	35.7	North Carolina
13.6	4.1	1.5	4.1	38.2	39.3	10.4	12.2	10.4	12.2	Oklahoma
11.3	10.0	4.0	5.7	46.1	41.8	37.1	33.2	29.1	27.4	South Carolina
9.3	8.5	12.6	14.0	30.8	32.9	43.5	37.8	30.1	28.2	Tennessee
5.7	5.3	3.8	5.0	43.5	47.8	24.7	17.1	24.7	17.2	Texas
9.9	8.5	3.8	7.9	38.3	36.2	41.7	38.5	41.7	34.2	Virginia
2.3	2.4	1.0	2.0	12.7	14.5	na	na	34.9	24.6	West Virginia

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

* "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine programs.

** See notes for Table 12 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category, if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

TABLE 26

Headcount Enrollment of Hispanic Students

	Total Hispanic Enrollment Fall 1990	Percent Change 1984 to 1990			Percent Women	Percent of All Races Enrollment		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment	
		Total	Men	Women	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990
United States	908,870	32.8	28.2	36.8	55.8	4.8	6.6	5.1	7.0
SREB States	232,941	39.6	32.4	46.2	54.6	3.8	5.7	4.0	6.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	25.6								
Alabama	1,138	78.9	58.3	106.2	49.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Arkansas	431	48.6	39.2	57.8	53.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Florida	58,490	31.3	25.0	37.0	54.9	7.2	10.9	7.5	11.2
Georgia	2,740	52.1	41.1	65.8	48.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1
Kentucky	738	36.7	41.1	32.5	49.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Louisiana	3,448	12.7	5.3	21.1	50.4	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.9
Maryland	4,726	45.4	36.5	53.6	54.7	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.9
Mississippi	395	15.8	-6.9	49.3	52.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
North Carolina	2,528	44.8	26.1	69.0	50.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
Oklahoma	2,635	37.7	25.2	52.8	50.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.6
South Carolina	911	26.9	6.9	50.9	54.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Tennessee	1,302	39.7	25.4	57.3	50.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Texas	148,296	42.4	35.8	48.4	55.0	12.0	16.5	12.8	17.7
Virginia	4,803	77.3	60.3	94.3	54.8	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.4
West Virginia	360	32.4	38.8	24.8	43.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4

TABLE 26 (cont.)

Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment*		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		
1978	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990	
2.5	3.5	2.7	4.9	48.5	46.8	United States
2.3	3.2	2.1	3.9	51.2	51.0	SREB States
0.3	0.6	0.2	1.3	13.9	23.4	Alabama
0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	18.4	22.3	Arkansas
4.2	7.4	5.1	11.8	59.7	55.5	Florida
0.3	1.1	0.7	2.0	29.9	19.9	Georgia
0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	11.3	24.7	Kentucky
1.3	1.5	1.3	2.4	15.3	19.1	Louisiana
0.7	1.3	0.8	1.7	48.3	45.9	Maryland
0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	26.7	44.8	Mississippi
0.4	0.8	0.3	1.0	40.7	38.7	North Carolina
0.7	1.2	0.7	1.7	39.7	37.2	Oklahoma
0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	32.5	36.1	South Carolina
0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	25.2	23.3	Tennessee
7.1	7.9	6.4	8.6	50.9	52.1	Texas
0.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	50.5	48.7	Virginia
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	25.1	9.2	West Virginia

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

* "First-Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine programs.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978, 1984, and 1990.

TABLE 27

Nursing School Enrollments

	Admissions to Basic Registered Nursing Programs		Basic Registered Nursing Programs				Registered Nurses Enrolled in Master's Programs	
					Percent of Total Enrollment			
	1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Total Enrollment 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Black	Hispanic	1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90
United States	105,580	-10.7	221,170	1.5	10.4	3.0	25,084	29.9
SREB States	39,397	3.4	77,851	21.7	13.9	2.9	7,549	41.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	37.3		35.2				30.1	
Alabama	2,574	-16.3	4,886	-3.2	21.2	0.4	493	38.5
Arkansas	1,545	35.2	3,268	56.4	16.0	0.5	159	8.2
Florida	4,400	3.1	7,181	12.2	14.8	6.3	881	85.9
Georgia	2,725	-7.7	4,450	20.5	15.7	0.7	581	65.1
Kentucky	2,159	-1.0	4,515	21.2	3.9	0.2	437	207.7
Louisiana	2,081	0.9	7,620	59.4	25.5	2.5	256	-3.4
Maryland	1,566	-32.3	3,055	-14.9	21.2	1.2	530	36.6
Mississippi	1,988	8.9	3,488	24.0	20.4	0.1	139	23.0
North Carolina	3,753	24.8	6,677	35.7	11.8	0.4	618	71.7
Oklahoma	1,513	28.0	2,840	37.5	5.3	0.5	141	-6.0
South Carolina	1,579	-0.5	3,658	32.3	13.3	0.6	444	65.7
Tennessee	3,025	-2.4	6,566	18.9	8.2	0.3	397	22.2
Texas	6,905	25.2	12,366	26.9	9.9	10.9	1,696	26.3
Virginia	2,551	-1.4	5,186	13.3	14.8	0.8	679	24.8
West Virginia	1,033	-20.1	2,095	-6.6	2.1	0.8	98	-4.9

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, *Nursing Data Review, 1992* (1992) (New York: National League for Nursing)

Associate Degrees

The last half of the 1980s saw an increase (4 percent) in the number of associate degrees awarded in the SREB states. Arkansas, Georgia, and Oklahoma had increases of over 25 percent. There was a small decline nationally. Women earned a larger share of associate degrees–over 60 percent of the associate degrees in 11 SREB states.

Black students increased their share of the associate degrees awarded in the SREB states to 12 percent. Nationally, the number of degrees and share declined. Hispanic students received 6 percent of the associate degrees in the region.

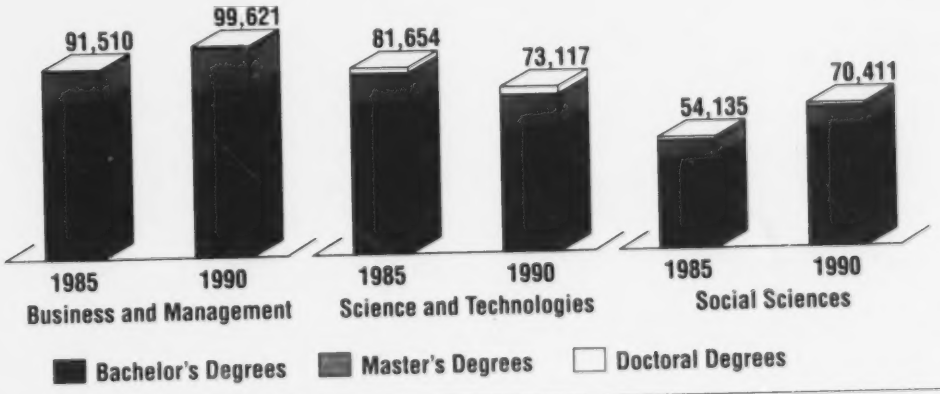
Bachelor's Degrees

Over one million bachelor's degrees are awarded annually in the United States–7 percent more (8 percent in the region) in 1990 than in the mid-1980s. Women earned over 54 percent of bachelor's degrees awarded in the region at the decade's end.

More black students received bachelor's degrees in 1990 than in the mid-1980s nationally and in nine SREB states. However, the share of bachelor's degrees earned by black students has remained essentially unchanged at 10 percent. Forty-six percent of these bachelor's degrees were in predominantly and historically black colleges and universities–down from nearly 50 percent in the mid-1980s.

Fewer bachelor's degrees in the sciences and technologies and in allied health and health sciences were awarded in the late 1980s, reversing years of growth. Degrees in business and management continued to increase, and account for over 26 percent of the bachelor's degrees in the region.

Trends in Degrees Conferred 1984-85 to 1989-90



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Bachelor's degrees in humanities (23 percent), social and behavioral sciences (33 percent), and education (16 percent) reversed long-standing trends and rose in the region from the mid- to late 1980s. For the first time since the early 1980s, over 100,000 bachelor's degrees in education were awarded nationwide.

Master's Degrees

The number of master's degrees continued to grow across the nation in the late 1980s. The growth rate in the SREB region (15 percent) was just below the national growth rate. Women's share of master's degrees continues to rise. Women receive over 55 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region–53 percent nationally.

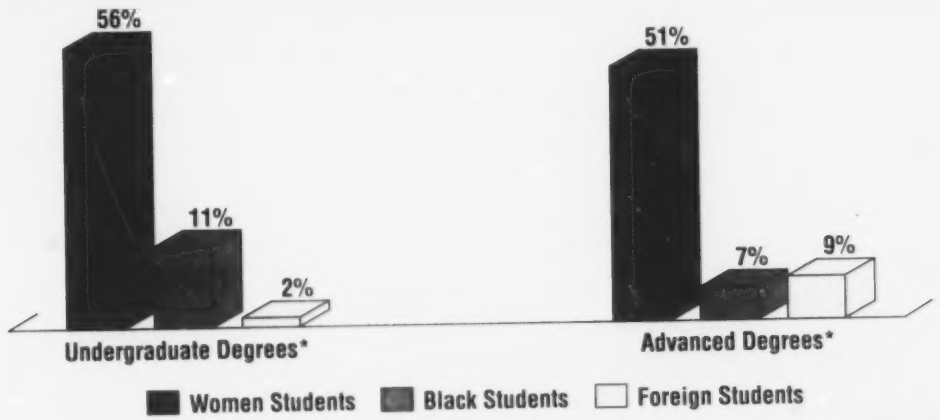
Nationally and regionally, almost 8 percent more black students earned master's degrees in the last half of the 1980s. Increases were reported in eight SREB states. Black students receive 7 percent of the region's master's degrees and nearly 5 percent of those awarded in the United States. These proportions are down from where they were in the mid-1980s. At that time black students received closer to 8 percent of the region's master's degrees.

Master's degrees in humanities, social and behavioral sciences, and education increased in the last half of the 1980s, after declines that began in the late 1970s. Education remains the largest field of study for master's degrees by a significant margin–with over 33 percent of the total in the region.

Doctoral Degrees

More doctoral degrees were awarded in the last half of the 1980s–just over 15 percent more nationally and almost 22 percent more in the SREB region. Women receive a greater share of the doctoral degrees in the SREB states (almost 38 percent) than they do nationwide.

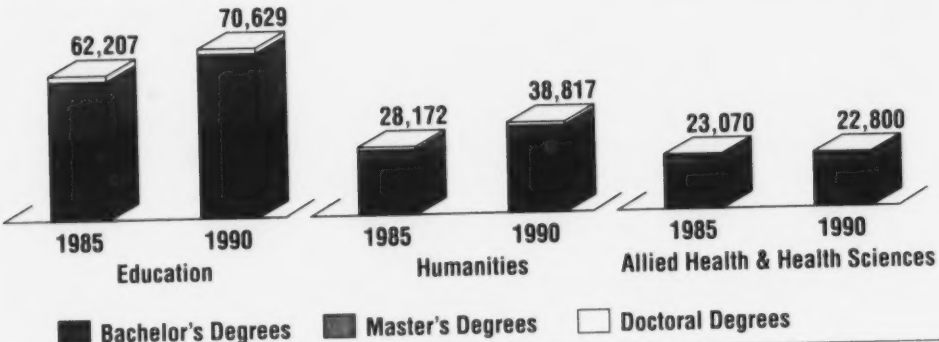
Percent of Degrees Awarded to Women Students, Black Students, and Foreign Students, SREB States, 1989-90



* Undergraduate degrees include associate and bachelor's degrees. Advanced degrees include master's, education specialist, doctoral, and professional degrees such as law, medicine, and dentistry.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Trends in Degrees Conferred 1984-85 to 1989-90



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics.

Fewer black students nationwide (5 percent) received doctorates in 1990 (when 1,100 doctorates were awarded) than in the mid-1980s. The number awarded in the SREB region grew almost 19 percent to over 400, accounting for almost 40 percent of the nation's total.

Foreign nationals receive almost 25 percent of the doctoral degrees earned in the United States; the figure is slightly less in the SREB region–20 percent. In some fields, for example engineering, over half of the doctoral degrees go to foreign nationals. Almost twice as many doctorates were earned by foreign nationals in the region than were earned by black students nationwide.

Doctorates in the humanities and in the social and behavioral sciences rose in the late 1980s, in contrast to the declines early in the decade. Although doctoral degrees awarded in education continued to decline nationwide, there was a 9 percent increase in the SREB region.

Business and management, sciences and technologies, and allied health and health sciences doctorates increased at the fastest pace in the late-1980s, both nationally and regionally, but still make up small shares of total doctoral degrees.

First Professional Degrees

Law, medicine, and other first professional degrees fell almost 6 percent nationally and regionally from the mid- to late 1980s, reversing a long-term trend. Women receive just over 38 percent of first professional degrees nationally and almost 37 percent regionally.

More black students received first professional degrees in the last half of the 1980s–10 percent more nationally and 9 percent more regionally.

TABLE 28

Degrees and Other Awards Conferred
Public Postsecondary Education Institutions

	1990-91					
	Total	Associate	Other Less Than Four-Year*	Bachelor's	Master's**	Doctoral
SREB States	509,304	116,607	61,779	243,628	67,753	8,032
Alabama	32,352	5,786	5,108	15,580	4,936	390
Arkansas	10,607	2,048	201	6,262	1,619	123
Florida	74,198	31,674	8,086	26,404	6,241	760
Georgia	35,435	5,001	6,946	16,191	5,969	632
Kentucky	22,051	4,146	3,378	10,305	3,309	224
Louisiana	17,980	1,851	66	12,859	2,614	272
Maryland	28,823	7,154	1,300	15,232	3,573	527
Mississippi	17,322	4,666	2,256	7,549	2,212	332
North Carolina	42,634	10,127	6,415	19,844	4,914	680
Oklahoma	21,238	5,359	282	11,737	2,918	352
South Carolina	21,106	4,440	2,155	10,262	3,354	344
Tennessee	33,272	4,441	12,468	11,953	3,421	365
Texas	99,178	20,245	8,426	51,209	14,652	2,066
Virginia	40,714	7,712	2,769	21,784	6,427	855
West Virginia	12,394	1,957	1,923	6,457	1,594	110

* Includes certificates requiring less than two years of study and certificates requiring two, but less than four, years of study.

** Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

TABLE 28 (cont.)

1990-91					
Law	**Medicine**	**Dentistry**	**Veterinary Medicine**	**Other First Professional†**	
5,908	3,492	941	653	812	SREB States
157	216	46	89	44	Alabama
242	112	na	na	na	Arkansas
635	194	69	70	65	Florida
399	174	42	67	14	Georgia
381	198	82	na	28	Kentucky
254	255	46	64	na	Louisiana
527	143	95	na	272	Maryland
150	94	24	39	na	Mississippi
287	213	74	68	12	North Carolina
207	127	68	68	120	Oklahoma
295	183	49	na	24	South Carolina
289	202	65	0††	68	Tennessee
1,219	971	171	109	110	Texas
724	289	75	79	na	Virginia
142	121	35	na	55	West Virginia

"na" indicates not applicable.

† Includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, and podiatry.

†† The veterinary medicine program in Tennessee switched from a three-year to a four-year program, which resulted in no degree completions for 1990-91. There were 61 veterinary medicine graduates in 1989-90.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1991-92.

TABLE 29

Associate Degrees* Awarded to Men and Women

	1989-90			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1989-90
United States	453,366	189,521	263,845	-0.7	55.5	58.2
SREB States	130,839	52,569	78,270	3.8	57.3	59.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.9	27.7	29.7			
Alabama	6,063	2,409	3,654	0.8	58.2	60.3
Arkansas	2,606	989	1,617	23.9	62.2	62.0
Florida	33,713	14,171	19,542	3.7	54.5	58.0
Georgia	7,389	2,911	4,478	20.9	61.6	60.6
Kentucky	5,387	1,788	3,599	-12.0	60.1	66.8
Louisiana	2,562	1,001	1,561	-3.1	59.4	60.9
Maryland	7,429	2,761	4,668	1.6	62.3	62.8
Mississippi	4,755	1,558	3,197	7.0	64.2	67.2
North Carolina	10,647	3,693	6,954	-3.6	60.2	65.3
Oklahoma	6,204	2,828	3,376	39.7	52.7	54.4
South Carolina	5,152	2,065	3,087	-1.8	59.0	59.9
Tennessee	5,278	1,976	3,302	-16.6	60.6	62.6
Texas	22,532	10,340	12,192	4.7	52.2	54.1
Virginia	8,378	3,017	5,361	13.5	58.4	64.0
West Virginia	2,744	1,062	1,682	-4.8	62.1	61.3

*Does not include certificates, diplomas, or other non-degree awards.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other formal awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 30

Associate Degrees* Awarded to Black Students

	1989-90			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent of Total Associate Degrees†	
	Total	Percent by Predominantly Black** Institutions	Percent by Historically Black** Institutions		1984-85	1989-90
United States	32,882	17.0	2.9	-8.3	8.5	7.8
SREB States	15,274	18.5	6.1	8.9	10.8	11.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	46.5					
Alabama	1,210	44.0	22.1	6.2	19.1	20.3
Arkansas	383	4.7	4.7	65.1	8.9	14.7
Florida	2,410	0.5	0.3	0.8	7.2	7.3
Georgia	1,388	42.1	0.2	78.4	10.5	18.8
Kentucky	308	na	3.9	-4.9	6.1	5.8
Louisiana	643	27.5	27.5	—	25.2	25.2
Maryland	1,068	28.2	0.0	27.1	11.4	14.5
Mississippi	1,190	20.3	20.3	15.2	21.7	25.1
North Carolina	1,297	16.9	1.8	-14.4	14.2	12.2
Oklahoma	385	0.0	0.0	43.7	4.6	6.7
South Carolina	1,068	26.4	4.6	-9.7	22.9	20.7
Tennessee	593	34.7	7.8	-26.2	15.2	11.2
Texas	2,309	1.6	1.6	6.3	9.7	10.3
Virginia	929	22.5	2.8	52.0	7.3	11.1
West Virginia	93	na	22.6	-3.1	3.5	3.4

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates an increase of less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

* Does not include certificates, diplomas, or other non-degree awards.

** See notes for Table 12 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

† These percentages are calculated from the total of associate degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 29 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 31

Associate Degrees* Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students

	Hispanic			Non-Resident Alien		
	Number 1989-90	Percent of Total Associate Degrees**		Number 1989-90	Percent of Total Associate Degrees**	
		1986-87	1989-90		1986-87	1989-90
United States	24,569	5.4	5.8	5,937	1.1	1.4
SREB States	7,942	6.0	6.1	1,807	1.4	1.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	32.3			30.4		
Alabama	20	0.3	0.3	61	1.0	1.0
Arkansas	14	0.6	0.5	17	1.2	0.7
Florida	3,503	9.9	10.5	750	2.7	2.3
Georgia	76	1.3	1.0	86	2.1	1.2
Kentucky	17	0.4	0.3	16	0.4	0.3
Louisiana	110	3.5	4.3	28	0.8	1.1
Maryland	94	1.2	1.3	97	1.1	1.3
Mississippi	14	1.3	0.3	1	0.1	0.0
North Carolina	52	0.5	0.5	258	0.5	2.4
Oklahoma	102	1.3	1.8	80	1.7	1.4
South Carolina	37	2.8	0.7	73	0.3	1.4
Tennessee	37	0.5	0.7	16	0.3	0.3
Texas	3,740	17.3	16.7	234	1.3	1.0
Virginia	124	1.0	1.5	65	0.7	0.8
West Virginia	2	0.2	0.1	25	0.9	0.9

"na" indicates not applicable.

* Does not include certificates, diplomas, or other non-degree awards.

** These percentages are calculated from the total of associate degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 29 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1989-90.

TABLE 32

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	1989-90			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1989-90
United States	1,059,424	494,480	564,944	6.9	50.9	53.3
SREB States	302,745	138,727	164,018	7.6	51.5	54.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.6	28.1	29.0			
Alabama	17,059	7,714	9,345	4.4	51.5	54.8
Arkansas	7,475	3,296	4,179	4.5	50.5	55.9
Florida	35,372	16,944	18,428	13.0	48.7	52.1
Georgia	21,402	9,755	11,647	16.3	51.7	54.4
Kentucky	12,225	5,453	6,772	5.6	51.8	55.4
Louisiana	15,885	7,257	8,628	-1.2	50.7	54.3
Maryland	18,493	8,245	10,248	17.9	54.0	55.4
Mississippi	8,808	3,875	4,933	1.9	52.9	56.0
North Carolina	27,288	12,236	15,052	9.1	53.0	55.2
Oklahoma	13,601	6,558	7,043	2.4	47.8	51.8
South Carolina	13,215	5,873	7,342	6.4	52.6	55.6
Tennessee	17,461	8,208	9,253	2.5	50.3	53.0
Texas	59,928	27,891	32,037	6.1	51.4	53.5
Virginia	27,119	11,889	15,230	13.2	55.3	56.2
West Virginia	7,414	3,533	3,881	-6.1	49.3	52.3

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 33

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1989-90			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees**	
	Total	Percent by Predominantly Black* Institutions	Percent by Historically Black* Institutions		1984-85	1989-90
United States	59,301	28.7	26.6	3.0	5.8	5.8
SREB States	30,423	46.2	46.0	6.1	10.2	10.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	51.3					
Alabama	2,318	46.3	46.3	-7.8	15.4	13.6
Arkansas	713	44.2	44.2	-2.3	10.2	9.6
Florida	2,319	30.3	30.3	-0.8	7.5	6.6
Georgia	3,118	51.7	46.4	24.3	13.6	14.6
Kentucky	493	na	15.2	20.8	3.5	4.1
Louisiana	2,966	62.1	62.1	9.8	16.8	18.7
Maryland	2,132	40.1	38.0	21.0	11.2	11.6
Mississippi	1,852	62.1	62.1	-6.4	22.9	21.3
North Carolina	3,855	60.2	60.2	4.6	14.7	14.1
Oklahoma	600	22.2	22.2	3.6	4.4	4.4
South Carolina	1,880	45.9	45.9	4.0	14.5	14.2
Tennessee	1,632	37.9	37.9	-5.4	10.1	9.5
Texas	3,382	26.7	26.7	7.5	5.6	5.7
Virginia	2,946	57.0	57.0	15.6	10.6	10.9
West Virginia	217	na	30.4	-5.2	2.9	2.9

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

* See notes for Table 12 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

** These percentages are calculated from the total of bachelor's degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 32 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 34

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students

	Hispanic			Non-Resident Alien		
	Number 1989-90	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees*		Number 1989-90	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees*	
		1986-87	1989-90		1986-87	1989-90
United States	43,864	3.9	4.3	26,553	2.9	2.6
SREB States	10,691	3.3	3.5	7,221	3.1	2.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	24.4			27.2		
Alabama	98	0.4	0.6	327	2.1	1.9
Arkansas	33	0.4	0.4	250	3.3	3.3
Florida	2,954	8.4	8.4	1,241	4.7	3.5
Georgia	229	1.0	1.1	468	2.3	2.2
Kentucky	65	0.4	0.5	189	1.1	1.6
Louisiana	292	1.9	1.8	551	6.4	3.5
Maryland	312	1.5	1.7	414	2.4	2.2
Mississippi	25	0.2	0.3	78	1.2	0.9
North Carolina	159	0.6	0.6	343	1.6	1.3
Oklahoma	155	0.8	1.1	603	5.8	4.4
South Carolina	61	0.5	0.5	194	1.4	1.5
Tennessee	93	0.5	0.5	235	2.1	1.4
Texas	5,929	8.9	9.9	1,714	4.1	2.9
Virginia	256	0.8	0.9	481	1.4	1.8
West Virginia	30	0.4	0.4	133	2.1	1.8

* These percentages are calculated from the total of bachelor's degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 32 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistic data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1989-90.

TABLE 35

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Science and Technologies	
	Number 1989-90	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90
United States	134,407	19.8	218,716	25.9	199,062	-16.4
SREB States	31,990	22.8	58,512	32.6	55,472	-16.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	23.8		26.8		27.9	
Alabama	1,298	18.9	2,592	18.0	3,311	-15.7
Arkansas	607	28.6	996	19.6	1,215	-27.3
Florida	3,613	37.5	6,187	19.7	6,524	-8.4
Georgia	2,371	45.3	3,925	31.0	4,357	-7.5
Kentucky	1,152	20.1	2,259	27.8	2,244	-21.7
Louisiana	2,003	7.1	2,835	40.1	2,956	-32.6
Maryland	2,170	10.9	4,417	48.4	3,102	-0.5
Mississippi	574	22.9	1,328	19.7	1,629	-19.2
North Carolina	3,222	16.7	6,987	24.3	4,897	-9.4
Oklahoma	1,133	23.6	1,983	26.3	2,577	-22.5
South Carolina	1,798	19.5	2,519	30.1	2,148	-19.1
Tennessee	1,774	6.6	3,365	20.8	3,354	-23.3
Texas	5,624	21.6	10,794	56.1	11,237	-17.9
Virginia	4,171	36.6	7,238	36.3	4,763	-16.6
West Virginia	480	8.1	1,087	20.5	1,158	-33.4

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: *humanities* (foreign languages, letters, liberal arts and general studies, philosophy and religion, theology, visual and performing arts); *social and behavioral sciences* (area and ethnic studies, home economics, vocational home economics, psychology, protective services, public affairs, social sciences); *sciences and technologies* (agribusiness and agriculture, agricultural sciences, renewable natural resources, architecture and environmental design, computer and information sciences, engineering and engineering-related technologies, life sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, science technologies, construction trades, mechanics and repairers, precision production); *business and management* (business and management, business administration, marketing and distribution, transportation and moving); *education* (all sub-fields); *allied health and health sciences* (all sub-fields). Excluded were degrees in communications, communications technologies, consumer and personal and miscellaneous services, military sciences, military technologies, multi-interdisciplinary studies, parks and recreation, law, and library science.

TABLE 35 (cont.)

Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	
251,028	6.8	104,715	18.8	58,816	-8.8	United States
79,800	6.2	38,990	16.0	16,665	-8.3	SREB States
31.8		37.2		28.3		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
4,933	1.2	2,585	50.4	1,269	-13.8	Alabama
1,988	6.0	1,688	16.7	516	5.1	Arkansas
10,763	11.4	4,276	43.0	1,615	-11.4	Florida
5,875	20.9	2,574	21.9	1,120	3.6	Georgia
2,719	0.4	1,831	19.8	944	15.0	Kentucky
3,739	-7.4	2,105	18.0	1,267	3.4	Louisiana
3,584	13.4	1,245	53.1	995	-8.1	Maryland
2,814	8.1	1,431	8.0	576	-13.1	Mississippi
6,209	3.8	2,950	11.4	1,303	-16.9	North Carolina
3,719	1.9	2,501	6.9	913	5.4	Oklahoma
4,053	18.5	1,539	-11.4	690	9.7	South Carolina
4,927	14.0	2,128	11.8	884	-16.4	Tennessee
16,359	-0.7	8,550	7.4	2,896	-15.5	Texas
6,237	14.1	2,261	18.6	1,133	-14.7	Virginia
1,881	-7.0	1,326	-5.2	544	-15.1	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 36

Master's Degrees* Awarded to Men and Women

	1989-90			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1989-90
United States	333,594	157,485	176,109	16.1	50.0	52.8
SREB States	87,941	39,280	48,661	15.2	53.6	55.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	26.4	24.9	27.6			
Alabama	4,751	1,942	2,809	8.7	51.8	59.1
Arkansas	1,755	684	1,071	1.4	57.7	61.0
Florida	11,152	5,390	5,762	29.7	49.9	51.7
Georgia	7,397	3,012	4,385	18.0	58.0	59.3
Kentucky	3,742	1,379	2,363	9.4	60.9	63.1
Louisiana	4,067	1,865	2,202	-0.8	56.2	54.1
Maryland	6,511	3,079	3,432	24.8	51.7	52.7
Mississippi	2,517	1,011	1,506	10.8	54.3	59.8
North Carolina	6,274	2,657	3,617	18.6	56.1	57.7
Oklahoma	3,943	1,991	1,952	5.7	50.6	49.5
South Carolina	3,867	1,514	2,353	26.2	59.5	60.8
Tennessee	4,843	1,922	2,921	17.2	57.1	60.3
Texas	17,954	8,811	9,143	4.7	49.7	50.9
Virginia	7,419	3,389	4,030	42.5	54.4	54.3
West Virginia	1,749	634	1,115	-1.7	57.6	63.8

*Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other formal awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 37

Master's Degrees* Awarded to Black Students

	1989-90			Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent of Total Master's Degrees†	
	Total	Percent in Predominantly Black** Institutions	Percent in Historically Black** Institutions		1984-85	1989-90
United States	15,044	17.4	15.1	7.8	5.0	4.8
SREB States	6,339	31.2	31.4	7.5	7.8	7.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	42.1					
Alabama	433	33.9	33.9	-11.5	11.2	9.2
Arkansas	94	na	na	-41.6	9.3	5.4
Florida	724	8.4	8.4	30.0	6.5	6.5
Georgia	759	38.6	38.6	17.5	10.3	10.3
Kentucky	110	na	9.1	6.8	3.0	3.0
Louisiana	443	56.0	56.0	-19.0	13.3	10.9
Maryland	487	39.0	39.0	11.7	8.4	7.5
Mississippi	413	48.4	48.4	-14.3	21.3	16.5
North Carolina	527	44.2	44.2	5.8	9.4	8.4
Oklahoma	131	na	na	-0.8	3.6	3.3
South Carolina	327	21.4	21.4	-1.5	10.8	8.5
Tennessee	474	13.1	13.1	86.6	6.1	9.8
Texas	851	30.4	30.4	6.6	4.8	4.8
Virginia	545	39.6	39.6	28.2	8.2	7.3
West Virginia	21	na	na	-40.0	2.0	1.2

"na" indicates not applicable.

* Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

** See notes for Table 12 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

† These percentages are calculated from the total of master's degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 36 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1989-90.

TABLE 38

Master's Degrees* Awarded in Selected Fields

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Science and Technologies	
	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90
United States	26,628	15.4	43,308	11.1	55,247	12.6
SREB States	5,865	8.6	10,341	19.9	13,783	12.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	22.0		23.9		24.9	
Alabama	171	76.3	545	-20.1	721	36.3
Arkansas	65	-16.7	173	-2.3	201	-44.0
Florida	379	8.9	1,172	24.5	1,535	33.8
Georgia	266	59.3	732	35.3	1,011	7.4
Kentucky	349	11.5	551	8.9	455	14.3
Louisiana	476	42.1	584	34.6	593	-11.6
Maryland	497	-0.8	1,180	22.7	1,382	62.2
Mississippi	130	-5.1	284	22.4	321	-20.0
North Carolina	403	11.0	654	5.1	930	7.1
Oklahoma	146	-9.3	611	29.2	557	-7.5
South Carolina	410	64.7	280	17.2	512	7.1
Tennessee	322	7.3	528	9.1	639	6.9
Texas	1,533	-15.1	1,784	16.3	3,211	2.3
Virginia	631	32.3	1,091	71.8	1,502	53.1
West Virginia	87	26.1	172	7.5	213	-15.8

*Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

NOTES: See notes to Table 35 for subject area definitions.

TABLE 38 (cont.)

Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	
77,870	15.7	92,234	21.1	21,011	20.9	United States
19,421	20.8	29,222	10.8	5,679	25.4	SREB States
24.9		31.7		27.0		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
782	-25.1	1,974	25.6	482	28.2	Alabama
271	61.3	883	8.1	123	53.8	Arkansas
3,761	39.0	3,276	16.2	642	103.2	Florida
1,601	18.2	3,156	11.0	427	52.0	Georgia
341	2.4	1,664	6.0	196	31.5	Kentucky
754	0.7	1,046	-29.5	383	22.4	Louisiana
1,518	32.8	1,092	8.5	471	3.3	Maryland
358	2.0	1,183	23.4	168	35.5	Mississippi
1,449	59.8	2,017	12.7	538	14.0	North Carolina
990	26.4	1,352	-4.2	171	2.4	Oklahoma
581	33.3	1,643	15.7	273	97.8	South Carolina
731	11.3	2,250	28.8	285	19.2	Tennessee
4,616	12.2	4,877	5.3	1,007	12.5	Texas
1,432	25.4	1,982	35.0	425	4.7	Virginia
236	24.2	827	-1.7	88	-23.5	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 39

Master's Degrees* Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students

	Hispanic			Non-Resident Alien		
	Number 1989-90	Percent of Total Master's Degrees**		Number 1989-90	Percent of Total Master's Degrees**	
		1987-87	1989-90		1986-87	1989-90
United States	8,880	2.8	2.8	35,172	9.4	11.2
SREB States	2,300	2.4	2.6	7,918	9.4	9.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	25.9			22.5		
Alabama	34	0.4	0.7	432	4.0	9.2
Arkansas	6	0.4	0.3	76	9.5	4.3
Florida	679	5.2	6.1	967	8.2	8.7
Georgia	87	1.0	1.2	600	5.5	8.1
Kentucky	19	0.7	0.5	204	12.5	5.5
Louisiana	81	2.3	2.0	530	10.5	13.1
Maryland	68	1.5	1.1	609	7.0	9.4
Mississippi	4	0.4	0.2	171	5.6	6.8
North Carolina	34	0.7	0.5	335	16.2	5.3
Oklahoma	38	0.9	1.0	776	6.7	19.7
South Carolina	26	0.2	0.7	281	5.9	7.3
Tennessee	34	0.3	0.7	185	13.6	3.8
Texas	1,126	5.7	6.3	2,028	6.7	11.3
Virginia	59	0.8	0.8	607	7.3	8.2
West Virginia	5	0.3	0.3	117	na	6.7

"na" indicates not applicable.

* Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

** These percentages are calculated from the total of master's degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 36 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1989-90.

TABLE 40

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	1989-90			Total Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1989-90
United States	38,019	24,226	13,793	15.3	34.1	36.3
SREB States	9,832	6,108	3,724	21.9	35.9	37.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	25.9	25.2	27.0			
Alabama	354	208	146	34.1	44.7	41.2
Arkansas	135	85	50	5.5	31.3	37.0
Florida	1,251	718	533	27.4	38.1	42.6
Georgia	800	508	292	12.2	36.6	36.5
Kentucky	320	236	84	25.5	21.6	26.3
Louisiana	405	288	117	58.2	27.7	28.9
Maryland	816	473	343	17.2	44.0	42.0
Mississippi	293	191	102	19.6	34.7	34.8
North Carolina	861	553	308	23.5	36.3	35.8
Oklahoma	408	262	146	1.0	30.2	35.8
South Carolina	342	230	112	52.7	29.5	32.7
Tennessee	626	354	272	4.7	38.8	43.5
Texas	2,254	1,401	853	22.6	34.9	37.8
Virginia	839	530	309	29.7	34.5	36.8
West Virginia	128	71	57	11.3	37.4	44.5

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 41

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1989-90			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees**	
	Total	Percent in Predominantly Black* Institutions	Percent in Historically Black* Institutions		1984-85	1989-90
United States	1,100	13.0	13.0	-4.7	3.6	3.4
SREB States	430	22.6	22.6	18.5	4.6	5.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	39.1					
Alabama	7	na	na	-65.0	7.6	2.5
Arkansas	3	na	na	-25.0	3.1	2.7
Florida	80	1.3	1.3	42.9	5.8	7.2
Georgia	84	67.9	67.9	50.0	7.8	12.8
Kentucky	3	na	na	-50.0	2.4	1.1
Louisiana	9	0.0	0.0	—	3.5	3.0
Maryland	33	6.1	6.1	—	4.7	4.8
Mississippi	14	21.4	21.4	-30.0	8.2	5.1
North Carolina	28	na	na	-9.7	4.4	3.6
Oklahoma	12	na	na	9.1	2.7	3.5
South Carolina	20	60.0	60.0	185.7	3.1	7.5
Tennessee	44	15.9	15.9	18.9	6.2	7.6
Texas	66	22.7	22.7	34.7	2.8	3.3
Virginia	26	na	na	13.0	3.6	3.8
West Virginia	1	na	na	na	0.9	0.9

"na" indicates not applicable.

"—" indicates an increase of less than one percent.

* See notes for Table 12 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

** These percentages are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 40 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 42

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students

	Hispanic			Non-Resident Alien		
	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total	
	1989-90	1986-87	1989-90	1989-90	1986-87	1989-90
United States	788	2.8	2.1	8,770	19.4	23.9
SREB States	183	2.0	1.9	2,002	17.0	20.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	23.2			22.8		
Alabama	0	0.4	0.0	78	16.9	22.4
Arkansas	3	0.0	2.2	18	10.7	13.3
Florida	41	5.9	3.3	228	12.6	18.2
Georgia	9	0.6	1.1	166	18.8	20.8
Kentucky	1	0.7	0.3	57	13.2	18.2
Louisiana	10	1.7	2.5	111	19.4	27.7
Maryland	8	1.3	1.0	199	19.1	24.8
Mississippi	1	0.4	0.3	43	10.3	14.8
North Carolina	11	0.8	1.3	155	10.5	18.0
Oklahoma	5	1.8	1.2	92	20.8	22.5
South Carolina	4	0.4	1.2	66	18.8	19.2
Tennessee	2	0.7	0.3	84	10.9	13.5
Texas	72	3.1	3.2	528	22.9	23.4
Virginia	16	0.9	1.9	149	16.4	17.8
West Virginia	0	0.9	0.0	28	19.1	21.7

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistic data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1989-90.

TABLE 43
Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Science and Technologies	
	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90
United States	4,370	8.4	7,338	10.6	15,874	29.1
SREB States	962	6.9	1,558	11.1	3,862	41.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	22.0		21.2		24.3	
Alabama	9	-18.2	48	37.1	132	57.1
Arkansas	2	-66.7	14	27.3	63	26.0
Florida	65	12.1	264	10.0	368	52.1
Georgia	109	4.8	111	-0.9	251	28.1
Kentucky	116	13.7	41	2.5	82	26.2
Louisiana	82	34.4	42	20.0	208	118.9
Maryland	70	2.9	146	7.4	362	45.4
Mississippi	19	-5.0	34	-8.1	86	62.3
North Carolina	77	2.7	132	-7.0	456	37.8
Oklahoma	19	-40.6	75	74.4	158	19.7
South Carolina	35	84.2	37	19.4	132	25.7
Tennessee	68	-10.5	103	-10.4	187	19.9
Texas	230	2.2	305	8.2	957	45.4
Virginia	56	33.3	188	48.0	387	36.7
West Virginia	5	na	18	12.5	33	—

"na" indicates not applicable.

"—" indicates a change of less than one percent.

NOTES: See notes to Table 35 for subject area definitions.

TABLE 43 (cont.)

Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	
1,140	31.6	6,922	-3.2	1,543	28.7	United States
400	28.6	2,417	9.0	456	24.6	SREB States
35.1		34.9		29.6		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
24	200.0	97	-5.8	43	104.8	Alabama
10	-50.0	46	12.2	0	na	Arkansas
37	19.4	460	26.0	36	28.6	Florida
57	67.6	236	-2.9	27	17.4	Georgia
17	240.0	43	53.6	15	15.4	Kentucky
19	35.7	29	-19.4	22	46.7	Louisiana
9	28.6	133	0.0	81	-1.2	Maryland
27	35.0	120	14.3	4	-33.3	Mississippi
9	-30.8	136	37.4	32	39.1	North Carolina
13	-27.8	119	-23.2	12	-25.0	Oklahoma
35	84.2	87	74.0	12	na	South Carolina
27	50.0	226	3.2	7	-12.5	Tennessee
95	18.8	463	5.0	135	20.5	Texas
16	—	163	7.2	23	130.0	Virginia
5	-37.5	59	22.9	7	-22.2	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 44

First Professional Degrees* Awarded to Men and Women

	1989-90			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1989-90
United States	71,307	44,126	27,181	-5.6	32.8	38.1
SREB States	19,458	12,305	7,153	-5.7	30.9	36.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.3	27.9	26.3			
Alabama	832	544	288	-2.7	29.9	34.6
Arkansas	324	220	104	-8.5	24.6	32.1
Florida	2,138	1,232	906	17.3	37.3	42.4
Georgia	1,835	1,131	704	-5.7	30.6	38.4
Kentucky	1,127	762	365	-12.0	27.6	32.4
Louisiana	1,459	995	464	-4.1	30.9	31.8
Maryland	971	598	373	8.0	35.5	38.4
Mississippi	477	344	133	-4.6	22.6	27.9
North Carolina	1,597	973	624	-3.9	31.2	39.1
Oklahoma	923	602	321	-9.5	30.3	34.8
South Carolina	587	382	205	-11.2	22.1	34.9
Tennessee	1,250	827	423	-15.7	25.8	33.8
Texas	3,904	2,437	1,467	-15.6	31.6	37.6
Virginia	1,732	1,062	670	4.9	34.6	38.7
West Virginia	302	196	106	-16.6	29.3	35.1

*Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 45

First Professional Degrees* Awarded to Black Students

	1989-90			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent of Total First Professional Degrees to Black Students†	
	Total	Percent by Predominantly Black** Institutions	Percent by Historically Black** Institutions		1984-85	1989-90
United States	3,337	18.0	16.0	10.2	4.2	4.7
SREB States	1,101	33.7	32.0	8.7	5.1	5.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	33.0					
Alabama	50	54.0	54.0	4.2	5.6	6.0
Arkansas	14	na	na	27.3	3.1	4.3
Florida	99	6.1	6.1	125.0	2.4	4.6
Georgia	165	57.6	46.1	-1.2	8.6	9.0
Kentucky	28	na	na	33.3	1.6	2.5
Louisiana	133	49.6	49.6	24.3	7.0	9.1
Maryland	87	na	na	61.1	8.7	9.0
Mississippi	17	0.0	0.0	-50.0	6.8	3.6
North Carolina	93	33.3	33.3	-19.8	7.0	5.8
Oklahoma	25	na	na	47.1	1.7	2.7
South Carolina	25	na	na	108.3	2.6	4.3
Tennessee	131	61.8	61.8	-10.9	9.9	10.5
Texas	114	31.6	31.6	-24.0	3.6	2.9
Virginia	117	24.8	24.8	42.7	5.0	6.8
West Virginia	3	na	na	—	0.8	1.0

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates an increase of less than one percent.

* Does not include certificates, diplomas, or other non-degree awards.

** See notes for Table 12 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

† These percentages are calculated from the total of first professional degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 44 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1989-90.

TABLE 46

First Professional Degrees* Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students

	Hispanic			Non-Resident Alien		
	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total	
	1989-90	1986-87	1989-90	1989-90	1986-87	1989-90
United States	2,959	3.5	4.1	1,036	1.2	1.5
SREB States	660	3.0	3.4	219	0.8	1.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	22.3			21.1		
Alabama	2	0.4	0.2	1	0.1	0.1
Arkansas	2	na	0.6	0	na	na
Florida	246	9.1	11.5	17	0.5	0.8
Georgia	30	1.3	1.6	39	2.0	2.1
Kentucky	7	0.4	0.6	15	1.1	1.3
Louisiana	28	2.0	1.9	10	0.7	0.7
Maryland	16	1.2	1.6	11	0.6	1.1
Mississippi	7	0.4	1.5	5	0.9	1.0
North Carolina	13	0.6	0.8	45	0.4	2.8
Oklahoma	10	1.4	1.1	8	0.4	0.9
South Carolina	3	0.3	0.5	5	2.0	0.9
Tennessee	11	0.4	0.9	11	0.7	0.9
Texas	267	6.7	6.8	32	1.0	0.8
Virginia	14	0.9	0.8	15	0.6	0.9
West Virginia	4	0.6	1.3	5	0.3	1.7

"na" indicates not applicable.

*Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87 and 1989-90.

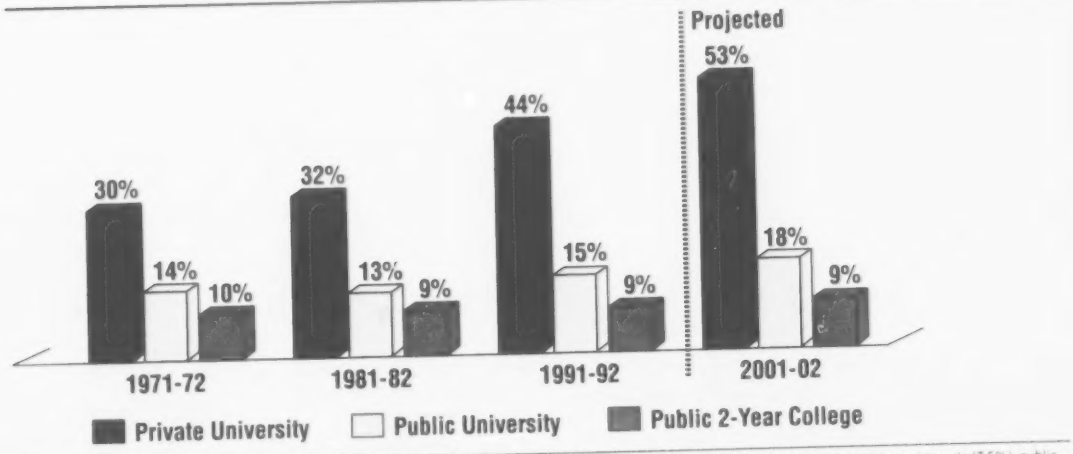
Costs of Attending College

Tuition and Fees: Undergraduate students who attend public doctoral universities full-time in their home SREB state are charged, on average, over $1,700 a year for tuition and required fees. Students attending public two-year colleges in the region are charged, on average, less than $800.

In public universities, tuition and fees account for almost 40 percent of the total annual cost, which includes tuition, required fees, housing, meals, and other expenses. In public two-year colleges, tuition and fees are almost 25 percent; in private universities, almost 70 percent.

Comparisons Over 20 Years: In the last two decades, the annual cost of attending the average private university has risen from the equivalent of 30 percent of median family income to 44 percent. Over the same period, public university costs rose from 14 percent to 15 percent; public two-year college costs fell, from 10 percent of median family income to 9 percent. (Adjusted for inflation, median family income rose 7 percent, public university costs rose 15 percent, public two-year college costs rose 3 percent, and private university costs rose 56 percent.)

Cost* of Attending One Year of College as a Percent of Median Family Income

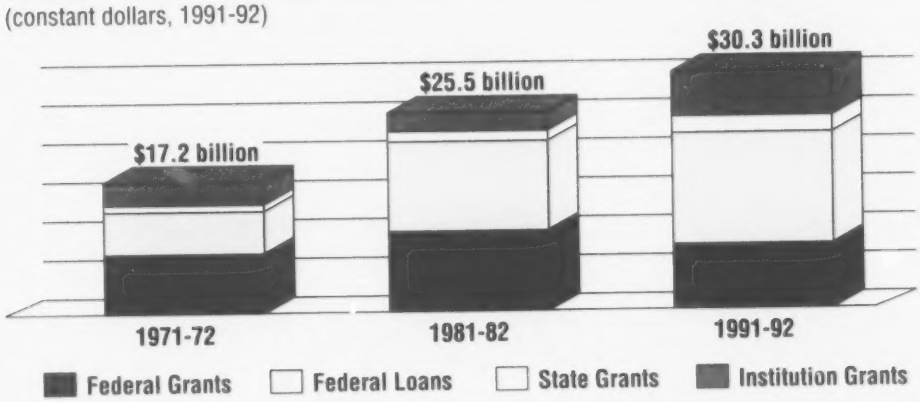


* Cost includes tuition, required fees, room, and board. Projections use the following annual increase assumptions: median family income (5%), private university (7.5%), public university (7%), and public two-year college (5%).

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Student Aid Dollars, United States

(constant dollars, 1991-92)



SOURCE: The College Board

If these trends continue, it is likely that 10 years from now one year's attendance at a private university will consume the equivalent of 53 percent of the median family income; at a public university, 18 percent; and at a public two-year college, will remain 9 percent.

Student Financial Aid

Over $30 billion in student financial aid was available in the United States in 1991-92; three-fourths of it came through federally sponsored programs.

The dramatic shift from grants to loans for student financial aid continues. In the early 1970s, loans accounted for just over 30 percent of student aid; by the early 1990s, almost half involved loans.

Adjusted for inflation, the total funds for student aid have risen 76 percent in the last 20 years—aid through federally sponsored loan programs rose 171 percent; state grant aid rose 114 percent; grants institutions award from their own budgets rose 89 percent. Funds for federal grants remain at the same level as 20 years ago.

At the same time, the number of students receiving financial aid has increased. In the last 10 years, the number of Pell Grant recipients increased 49 percent and 23 percent more students were taking out loans in the largest guaranteed student loan program (Stafford Loans).

State Scholarships and Grants: Over $576 million in state scholarships and grants were available in 1991-92 to students in the SREB states. In the five previous years, state student aid in the region grew 116 percent, two and one-half times the national rate of increase.

Most state scholarships and grants are awarded on the basis of student need; nationally, 83 percent are awarded on that basis, in the region 52 percent.

Federal Pell Grants: More than $1.8 billion annually in Pell Grant need-based student financial aid was awarded to over 1.2 million students in the SREB states in the early 1990s.

Since 1984-85, total Pell Grant funds have risen just over 124 percent in the SREB region, compared to almost 90 percent nationally. The number of recipients grew almost 47 percent regionally and nearly 25 percent nationwide.

Almost two-thirds of the Pell Grant funds in the SREB region went to students attending public colleges and universities. Those attending private (non-profit) colleges and universities received almost 13 percent, and those attending proprietary (for-profit) institutions received almost 22 percent of these funds.

Federal "Campus-Based" Student Aid: Over $530 million annually went to students in the SREB states in the early 1990s through the federal College Work Study, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, and the Perkins Loan programs.

Fewer students in the early 1990s received aid through the College Work Study and Perkins Loan programs than in the mid-1980s.

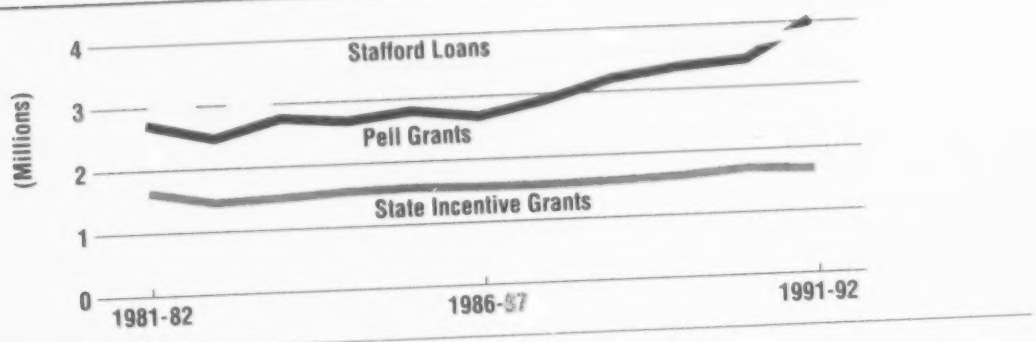
Guaranteed Student Loans: Guaranteed student loan programs use capital supplied primarily by private lenders. The loans are guaranteed by individual state or private non-profit guarantee agencies and are reinsured by the federal government.

Over $2.5 billion annually was loaned recently to students in the SREB region. The national total was nearly $13.5 billion a year.

The amount loaned through Stafford Loans has grown over 49 percent in the SREB region since 1985-86. The number of students receiving Stafford Loans grew over 34 percent. Nationally, the increase in loans was almost 62 percent, and the number of recipients grew almost 40 percent.

Two newer programs, the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students and the Supplemental Loans to Students, had grown tremendously by the early 1990s. Together, however, they provide less than one-fifth the financial aid of the Stafford program.

Student Aid Recipients, United States



SOURCE: The College Board

TABLE 47

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States

	1991-92							
	Doctoral I*		Doctoral II*		Doctoral III*		Master's I*	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
SREB Median	$1,755	$4,984	$1,968	$5,875	$1,533	$4,312	$1,370	$4,290
Alabama	1,766	4,794	2,051	3,881	1,983	3,050	1,420	2,130
Arkansas	1,732	4,468	na	na	na	na	1,410	2,660
Florida	1,483	5,622	1,588	5,726	1,542	5,675	1,463	5,601
Georgia	2,070	5,514	2,001	6,152	na	na	1,683	4,263
Kentucky	1,844	5,084	1,740	4,980	na	na	1,425	4,025
Louisiana	2,058	5,258	1,556	3,306	1,818	3,276	na	na
Maryland	2,429	7,297	2,528	7,154	2,195	5,100	2,493	4,415
Mississippi	2,222	3,684	2,120	3,582	2,015	3,477	na	na
North Carolina	1,226	7,094	1,492	7,360	1,204	6,258	1,169	6,223
Oklahoma	1,755	4,946	na	na	na	na	1,294	3,323
South Carolina	2,686	6,716	2,630	7,028	2,050	4,080	na	na
Tennessee	1,788	5,152	1,635	4,999	1,461	4,825	na	na
Texas	1,112	4,352	913	4,153	1,038	4,278	1,050	4,290
Virginia	3,329	8,858	3,029	7,872	na	na	3,298	6,650
West Virginia	1,850	5,018	na	na	na	na	1,600	4,042

"na" indicates "not applicable." There is no institution of this type in the state.

"—" indicates data were not available.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

TABLE 47 (cont.)

1991-92

Master's II*		Baccalaureate*		Two-Year I*		Two-Year II*		
In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	
$1,480	$4,142	$1,500	$3,688	$788	$2,847	$534	$1,002	SREB Median
1,449	2,262	1,350	2,655	810	1,417	810	1,417	Alabama
1,394	2,714	1,495	3,319	720	1,500	—	—	Arkansas
1,461	5,600	na	na	897	3,251	—	—	Florida
1,562	4,142	1,389	3,969	1,053	2,904	522	897	Georgia
1,432	4,032	na	na	680	2,040	535	1,070	Kentucky
1,649	3,449	na	na	871	1,986	—	—	Louisiana
2,281	4,045	3,060	4,960	1,365	4,059	na	na	Maryland
2,061	3,523	1,952	3,414	804	1,800	na	na	Mississippi
1,106	5,870	1,105	5,579	483	4,515	na	na	North Carolina
1,339	3,368	1,345	3,374	945	2,535	1,199	3,989	Oklahoma
2,620	4,650	1,985	4,962	810	1,488	na	na	South Carolina
1,610	4,974	na	na	846	3,276	204	204	Tennessee
1,038	4,278	1,020	4,260	566	1,380	900	3,870	Texas
2,618	5,908	2,315	4,713	1,050	4,260	na	na	Virginia
1,680	3,750	1,500	3,470	964	2,782	—	—	West Virginia

NOTES: National Center for Education Statistics data for 1991-92 were not available by press time. National medians will be distributed by SREB when available.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1991-92

TABLE 48

Federal Pell Grant Allocations

	Public		Private		Proprietary		Total	
	Amount 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1991-92	Amount 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1991-92	Amount 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1991-92	Amount 1991-92 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1991-92
United States	$3,438,225	101.2	$1,095,873	56.8	$1,243,166	96.1	$5,777,264	89.9
SREB States	1,206,204	140.0	232,224	54.6	394,350	138.9	1,832,778	124.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	35.1		21.2		31.7		31.7	
Alabama	86,049	121.4	12,730	16.8	15,486	69.3	114,265	94.0
Arkansas	48,361	135.3	7,242	65.2	6,469	-20.7	62,072	87.6
Florida	145,579	180.1	32,204	50.0	78,061	149.4	255,844	144.3
Georgia	65,361	153.3	20,749	73.4	22,871	109.2	108,981	123.8
Kentucky	67,386	130.2	14,965	63.3	17,865	14.6	100,216	85.5
Louisiana	96,975	155.6	9,642	81.6	33,718	171.9	140,335	152.2
Maryland	45,126	57.8	5,506	42.6	13,503	148.5	64,135	69.3
Mississippi	70,392	96.1	8,984	77.5	8,027	246.3	87,403	101.9
North Carolina	72,190	100.1	22,200	41.1	11,872	98.1	106,262	83.9
Oklahoma	74,565	200.7	9,871	70.0	15,525	234.6	99,961	183.6
South Carolina	45,668	108.6	12,179	29.2	9,194	44.2	67,041	77.9
Tennessee	68,901	118.8	23,601	41.7	24,379	70.0	116,882	87.0
Texas	223,051	206.0	33,334	87.6	104,094	368.4	360,478	219.4
Virginia	66,084	107.0	13,415	45.7	24,798	131.3	104,297	101.2
West Virginia	30,515	108.4	5,603	60.4	8,489	54.9	44,607	88.9

NOTE: Pell Grants were known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U. S. Department of Education, "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report: Summary Statistics, 1984-85" (1986) and "1991-92" (1992).

TABLE 49

Federal Pell Grant Recipients

	Public		Private		Proprietary		Total	
	Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1991-92	Number 1991-92	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1991-92
United States	2,340,305	27.5	652,119	9.0	766,882	32.8	3,759,306	24.9
SREB States	837,212	47.5	141,770	18.5	244,508	66.6	1,223,490	46.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	35.8		21.7		31.9		32.5	
Alabama	59,543	21.9	7,592	-7.9	9,365	22.9	76,500	18.2
Arkansas	31,747	48.4	4,299	23.3	4,097	-38.1	40,143	27.4
Florida	101,167	57.9	18,920	6.0	46,657	75.3	166,744	53.6
Georgia	46,598	55.4	12,591	26.1	14,153	43.0	73,342	47.0
Kentucky	45,084	23.5	9,051	26.1	12,212	-7.1	66,347	16.7
Louisiana	60,296	48.0	5,750	37.0	19,104	69.1	85,150	51.4
Maryland	31,663	5.2	3,506	12.8	8,280	62.1	43,449	13.4
Mississippi	45,671	26.7	5,250	42.8	4,650	132.3	55,571	33.2
North Carolina	51,502	32.5	13,741	11.4	7,178	24.2	72,421	27.1
Oklahoma	50,830	88.4	5,944	30.1	9,786	114.2	66,560	84.3
South Carolina	33,813	38.1	7,379	0.5	6,228	1.9	47,420	25.0
Tennessee	48,527	41.9	14,790	12.7	14,075	14.5	77,392	29.8
Texas	166,132	86.3	20,825	47.4	66,811	221.6	253,768	104.5
Virginia	44,559	40.6	8,715	16.6	16,404	61.9	69,678	41.4
West Virginia	20,080	37.9	3,417	14.7	5,508	15.2	29,005	30.0

NOTE: Pell Grants were known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U. S. Department of Education: "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics, 1984-85" (1986) and "1991-92" (1992)

TABLE 50

Federal Campus-Based Student Financial Aid Program Allocations

	College Work Study Program		Perkins Loans*		Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	
	Federal Funds 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1990-91	Federal Funds 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1990-91	Federal Funds 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1990-91
United States	$727,837	23.3	$870,400	354.6	$503,140	22.3
SREB States	205,628	21.1	195,573	277.5	129,024	23.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.3		22.5		25.6	
Alabama	12,422	5.8	8,992	222.0	7,341	13.3
Arkansas	7,946	28.3	6,557	313.7	3,138	15.5
Florida	20,804	18.4	18,383	245.0	15,010	28.8
Georgia	13,941	10.8	14,968	371.6	8,924	36.2
Kentucky	14,447	51.0	10,262	286.4	5,418	23.7
Louisiana	12,452	9.2	11,175	256.2	6,122	24.2
Maryland	9,952	9.5	13,083	355.4	7,425	15.5
Mississippi	10,398	8.5	8,482	299.3	6,127	20.8
North Carolina	15,773	5.5	18,978	332.9	12,091	23.7
Oklahoma	9,395	31.9	11,590	300.2	5,645	27.5
South Carolina	9,289	6.7	8,580	336.2	5,949	22.1
Tennessee	12,341	11.5	15,425	348.7	8,836	28.6
Texas	36,538	11.9	26,148	163.4	23,552	19.2
Virginia	13,841	17.5	16,087	324.0	9,611	25.9
West Virginia	6,089	24.4	6,863	297.1	3,835	27.4

*Perkins Loans were known as National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) until 1987.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, *Notification to Members of Congress, Campus-Based Programs, 1986* (1986) and "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1990-91," Division of Policy and Program Development (1992).

TABLE 51

Estimated Number of Students Awarded Federal Support Through Campus-Based Student Financial Aid Programs

	College Work Study Program		Perkins Loans*		Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	
	Number 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Number 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91	Number 1990-91	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1990-91
United States	687,436	-21.2	660,218	-15.5	761,276	15.6
SREB States	202,744	-17.1	142,075	-26.6	207,522	24.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.5		21.5		27.3	
Alabama	12,491	-28.1	6,382	-42.7	11,165	7.0
Arkansas	7,835	-14.5	5,002	-16.4	6,311	45.0
Florida	20,467	-21.1	14,425	-20.1	23,268	27.4
Georgia	12,817	-30.7	10,285	-27.8	13,743	32.9
Kentucky	11,705	-17.3	9,537	-22.1	10,635	51.2
Louisiana	12,851	-23.4	7,716	-38.2	12,284	55.8
Maryland	8,866	-34.1	8,917	14.6	10,953	6.7
Mississippi	12,130	-14.5	5,926	-24.6	10,612	30.1
North Carolina	18,334	-17.2	13,238	-32.2	16,899	7.3
Oklahoma	9,717	-7.9	8,369	-27.6	11,445	60.4
South Carolina	9,077	-29.5	6,079	-26.4	10,667	40.1
Tennessee	13,091	-20.1	10,167	-35.2	14,904	34.8
Texas	31,663	-34.4	17,963	-31.7	36,726	16.1
Virginia	14,493	-16.9	12,091	-23.9	12,970	5.8
West Virginia	7,207	-0.6	5,978	-8.6	4,940	1.8

*Perkins Loans were known as National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) until 1987.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, *Notification to Members of Congress, Campus-Based Programs, 1986* (1986) and "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1990-91," Division of Policy and Program Development (1992).

TABLE 52

Guaranteed Student Loan Programs,* Amount of Loans

	Stafford Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)		Supplementary Loans to Students (SLS)	
	Amount 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Change** 1985-86 to 1990-91	Amount 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1990-91	Amount 1990-91 (000s)	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1990-91
United States	$10,550,840	61.6	$1,079,381	335	$1,869,737	588
SREB States	2,053,254	49.3	206,805	409	272,262	890
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	19.5		19.2		14.6	
Alabama	72,779	8.1	5,538	285	3,661	1,344
Arkansas	73,948	132.5	5,981	688	6,624	1,468
Florida	202,239	-22.5	19,901	370	28,645	290
Georgia	121,060	109.1	14,888	432	14,223	1,268
Kentucky	88,440	63.9	6,090	1,043	6,730	1,468
Louisiana	83,627	38.2	5,556	1,051	7,157	1,055
Maryland	117,731	3.2	16,402	189	19,013	672
Mississippi	92,433	96.0	9,472	753	9,804	1,114
North Carolina	90,492	69.0	8,866	194	10,441	939
Oklahoma	113,272	107.2	12,945	1,847	20,885	2,806
South Carolina	78,387	158.6	8,167	333	5,818	na
Tennessee	143,220	92.8	11,414	304	16,930	608
Texas	574,215	70.4	50,518	412	81,701	1,240
Virginia	201,411	152.6	31,066	586	40,630	2,411
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—

"na" indicates not applicable. The state did not join the program until 1989-90.

"—" indicates not available. The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) became the designated guarantor of Stafford loans for West Virginia in 1987-88. HEAF is a multi-state guarantor of student loan programs. Data are not available for individual states served by this guarantor.

* Effective July 1, 1988, Guaranteed Student Loans were renamed Stafford Loans—PLUS and SLS continue to exist as separate programs. The programs use private loan capital supplied primarily by commercial lenders, but also by other lenders including state agencies and schools. These loans are guaranteed by the individual state or private nonprofit guarantee agencies and reinsured by the federal government. Under the Higher Education Amendments of 1986: (1) all Stafford loan applicants were required to show need—formerly only those with adjusted gross family incomes of $30,000 a year or higher were subject to needs analysis; (2) eligibility for the PLUS program was confined exclusively to parent borrowers of dependent students; and (3) a new program, SLS, was established which allows independent students to participate.

SOURCES: National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc., *1986 Guaranty Agency Survey* (1988) (New York: New York Higher Education Services Corporation); Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, "Updated Tables and Graphs for the FY 1991 Guaranteed Student Loan Data Book" (1992).

TABLE 53

Guaranteed Student Loan Programs,* Number of Loans

	Stafford Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)		Supplementary Loans to Students (SLS)	
	Number 1990-91	Percent Change** 1985-86 to 1990-91	Number 1990-91	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1990-91	Number 1990-91	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1990-91
United States	3,838,048	38.5	331,554	252	645,288	526
SREB States	792,653	34.2	63,947	315	103,504	847
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	20.7		19.3		16.0	
Alabama	27,378	-9.2	1,625	197	1,199	971
Arkansas	30,092	89.0	1,997	629	2,479	1,333
Florida	79,951	-23.0	6,176	308	10,696	306
Georgia	47,505	81.1	4,531	333	5,288	1,162
Kentucky	38,185	47.8	1,976	770	2,526	1,377
Louisiana	32,643	17.3	1,816	871	2,944	829
Maryland	41,169	-12.3	4,954	134	6,884	636
Mississippi	36,633	62.3	2,757	564	3,997	1,153
North Carolina	36,804	40.7	2,694	134	4,112	913
Oklahoma	47,270	66.1	4,405	1,634	8,806	2,248
South Carolina	24,297	98.4	2,417	245	1,911	na
Tennessee	56,091	76.7	3,536	229	6,097	546
Texas	219,441	55.5	15,686	303	31,418	1,122
Virginia	75,194	121.1	9,377	460	15,147	2,425
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—

"na" indicates not applicable. The state did not join the program until 1989-90.

"—" indicates not available. The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) became the designated guarantor of Stafford loans for West Virginia in 1987-88. HEAF is a multi-state guarantor of student loan programs. Data are not available for individual states served by this guarantor.

*Effective July 1, 1988, Guaranteed Student Loans were renamed Stafford Loans—PLUS and SLS continue to exist as separate programs. The programs use private loan capital supplied primarily by commercial lenders, but also by other lenders including state agencies and schools. These loans are guaranteed by the individual state or private nonprofit guarantee agencies and reinsured by the federal government. Under the Higher Education Amendments of 1986: (1) all Stafford loan applicants were required to show need—formerly only those with adjusted gross family incomes of $30,000 a year or higher were subject to needs analysis; (2) eligibility for the PLUS program was confined exclusively to parent borrowers of dependent students; and (3) a new program, SLS, was established which allows independent students to participate.

SOURCES: National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc., *1986 Guaranty Agency Survey* (1988) (New York: New York Higher Education Services Corporation); Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, "Updated Tables and Graphs for the FY 1991 Guaranteed Student Loan Data Book" (1992).

TABLE 54

State Scholarship and Grant Funds

	Total		Need-Based			
	Dollars 1991-92 (000)	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Dollars 1991-92 (000)	Percent Change 1986-87 to 1991-92	Need-Based as a Percent of Total State Grants & Scholarships	
					1986-87	1991-92
United States	$2,471,664	47.2	$2,039,481	39.8	86.9	82.5
SREB States	576,206	116.0	300,886	105.7	54.8	52.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	23.3		14.8			
Alabama	13,171	38.8	5,058	60.3	33.2	38.4
Arkansas	8,031	84.5	7,083	86.4	87.3	88.2
Florida	73,396	130.1	27,759	82.3	47.7	37.8
Georgia	21,913	18.4	6,332	0.4	34.1	28.9
Kentucky	34,299	148.6	23,642	79.8	95.3	68.9
Louisiana	17,964	653.2	4,717	159.5	76.2	26.3
Maryland	23,419	142.1	16,697	107.3	83.3	71.3
Mississippi	1,509	-15.9	1,238	-3.8	71.7	82.0
North Carolina	80,503	147.4	45,203	276.1	36.9	56.2
Oklahoma	38,828	102.4	34,751	85.4	97.7	89.5
South Carolina	18,224	-13.1	18,082	-10.0	95.8	99.2
Tennessee	19,214	80.1	18,961	78.6	99.5	98.7
Texas	181,955	184.2	75,155	233.8	35.2	41.3
Virginia	28,270	51.4	9,040	107.9	23.3	32.0
West Virginia	15,511	75.8	7,169	39.0	58.4	46.2

SOURCES: Kenneth R. Reeher and Jerry S. Davis, *23rd Annual Survey Report, 1991-92 Academic Year* (1992), and *18th Annual Survey Report, 1986-87 Academic Year* (1988) (Harrisburg, PA: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs).

TABLE 55

Federal Financial Aid Programs in the Health Professions

	Scholarship Program for First-Time Students with Exceptional Financial Need			National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program
	Funds		Number of Recipients 1990-91	Amount 1991-92
	Amount 1990-91	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1990-91		
United States	$6,615,801	-3.7	346	$2,456,730
SREB States	1,755,824	-2.0	109	587,768
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	26.5		31.5	23.9
Alabama	122,266	18.2	9	29,108
Arkansas	25,974	-22.2	2	0
Florida	218,122	31.4	12	0
Georgia	117,424	-34.8	6	162,203
Kentucky	109,709	35.0	8	0
Louisiana	74,786	-48.7	5	91,907
Maryland	84,336	3.0	4	28,763
Mississippi	63,702	-22.9	5	0
North Carolina	117,716	0.5	7	0
Oklahoma	57,021	-55.1	4	15,625
South Carolina	68,054	-22.4	5	2,828
Tennessee	234,248	18.2	12	147,440
Texas	262,372	35.3	18	49,422
Virginia	126,184	9.8	7	18,080
West Virginia	73,910	-5.8	5	42,391

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Health Professions, *Notification to Members of Congress of Academic Year Allotments to Schools Participating in the Scholarship Program for First-Year Students of Exceptional Financial Need 1984-85* (1985) and *1990-91* (1990) (Rockville, MD: U.S. Bureau of Health Professions); U.S. Bureau of Primary Health Care, unpublished data (1992).

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated or expanded information. SREB is also introducing an on-line data center where individuals can download by computer modem complete data bases containing additional detail and the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information.

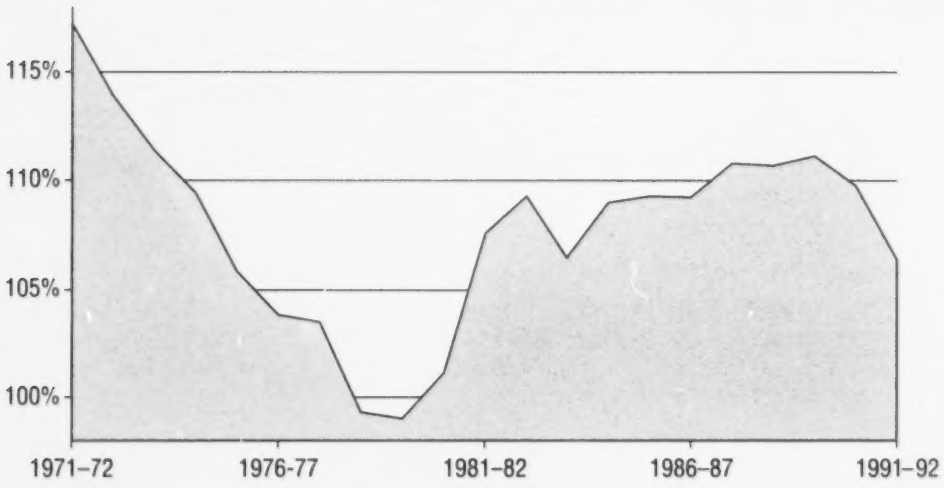
Faculty Salaries

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities: In 1991-92, salaries of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities were 2 percent above the previous year, the lowest one-year increase in 20 years. Nationwide, the increase was over 3 percent. Only Arkansas, Kentucky, and Louisiana had salary increases above the national rate.

The decline in the growth of regional salaries in the past 10 years reverses the progress SREB states had made toward reaching the national average. The regional average–now over 92 percent of the national average–is below where it stood in 1980. (SREB states reached 94 percent in 1989-90.)

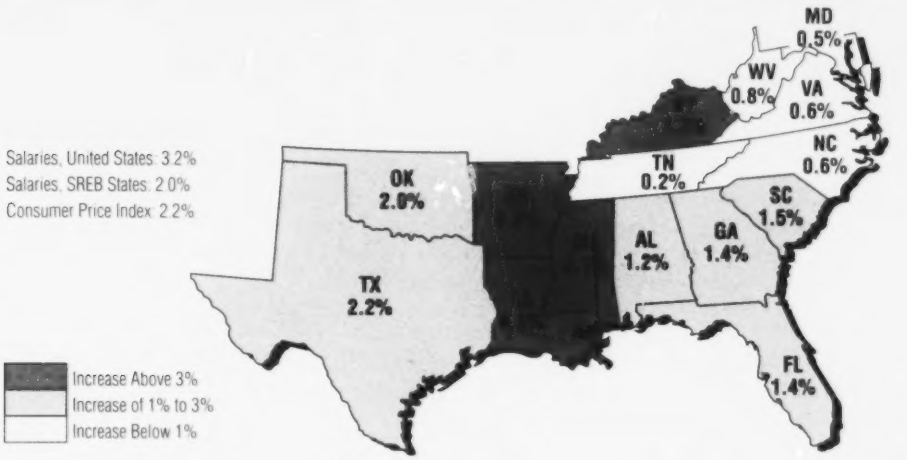
When adjusted for inflation, the average 1991-92 faculty salary of almost $42,600 in the SREB states is over $1,100 below the average 20 years ago. Nationally, over the same period, inflation-adjusted median family income in the U.S. ($40,100) grew by more than $3,000. The average faculty salary now stands at 106 percent of the U.S. median family income compared to 117 percent in the early 1970s.

Average Faculty Salaries in Public Four-Year Colleges in SREB States as a Percent of U.S. Median Family Income



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Percent Increase in Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty
Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities
1990-91 to 1991-92



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Salaries vary among the different types of four-year colleges and universities. At universities granting doctoral degrees the SREB average of just over $45,100 is almost $3,100 below the national average. In colleges and universities granting master's degrees, the average of just over $38,000 is almost $4,700 below the national average. In colleges and universities awarding the bachelor's as highest degree, the average of almost $34,400 is more than $1,800 below the national average. During the 1980s, the gap between average salaries at doctoral universities and those at master's and baccalaureate institutions widened.

Teaching field and faculty rank also affect salaries. Average salaries for business and management faculty are the highest, followed by sciences and technologies, social and behavioral sciences, education, humanities, and nursing and allied health salaries, in that order.

Assistant professors and instructors in the SREB states tend to have salaries closer to the national average than faculty who are professors and associate professors.

Public Two-Year Colleges: Among public two-year colleges the one-year salary increase (less than 2 percent) raised faculty salaries to just over $32,000 in 1991-92. The nationwide increase was just under 5 percent. The regional average is now more than $6,300 below the national average.

During the 1980s, the gap between the SREB salary average in four-year colleges and in two-year colleges widened. Two-year college salaries now stand at 75 percent of four-year college average salaries, compared to 81 percent at the beginning of the decade.

Faculty

There are almost 100,400 full-time faculty in public colleges and universities in the SREB states.

Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities: Three-fourths of full-time faculty in SREB states are at four-year institutions, and seven of 10 are in universities awarding doctoral degrees.

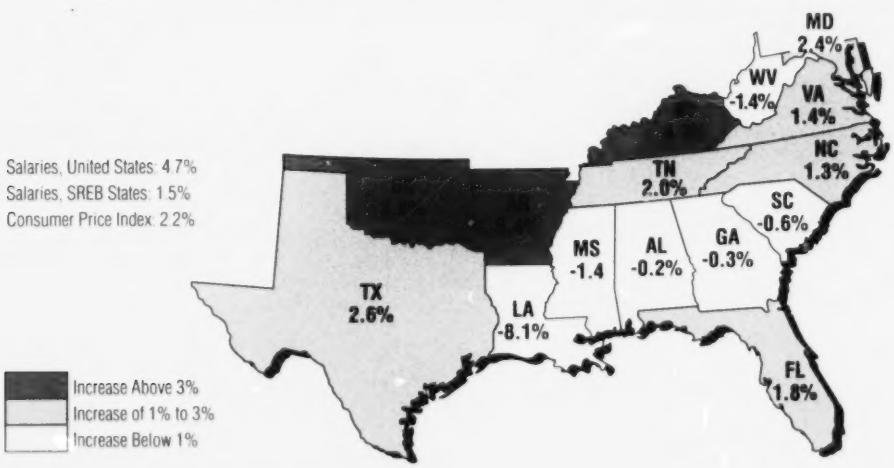
Over 70 percent of the faculty members are men. The percentage of women faculty in most SREB states exceeds the national average, but women are less than one-third of the full-time faculty in all but one SREB state (Louisiana).

Just over 7 percent of the region's faculty are black (over 60 percent at predominantly or historically black colleges and universities), and almost 2 percent are Hispanic. Mississippi has the highest percentage of black faculty–just under 16 percent. Asian and Native American faculty constitute nearly 5 percent of the faculty in the region.

From 20 to nearly 40 percent of the faculty are in sciences or technologies. About 20 percent are in humanities; over 16 percent, in social or behavioral sciences; about 11 percent are in education; and about 10 percent are in business and management.

Doctoral-granting universities have a heavier concentration of sciences and technologies faculty, while master's colleges and universities have a higher concentration of humanities and education faculty.

Percent Change in Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Two-Year Colleges 1990-91 to 1991-92



NOTES: Average faculty salaries can decline even when faculty are given raises. If higher paid faculty retire or leave and are replaced by lower paid faculty, or if positions remain unfilled, the average salary can decline. In Louisiana a large allied health program was taken over by a two-year college between 1990-91 and 1991-92. Faculty in this program were not included in previous data.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Public Two-Year Colleges: Higher percentages of women and minorities are faculty in public two-year colleges. Nearly half are women.

Nearly 9 percent of the faculty are black, and over 3 percent are Hispanic. Louisiana has the highest percentage of black faculty–almost 23 percent.

Administrators in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

There are almost 19,600 full-time administrators in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states.

Two-thirds of these administrators are men. In Texas, almost 40 percent are women.

Almost 11 percent of full-time administrators are black (half are at predominantly or historically black colleges and universities), and close to 2 percent are Hispanic. Blacks account for almost 23 percent of the administrators in Mississippi.

Administrative Salaries in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

The 1991-92 average salaries of chief executive officers at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states are 1 percent above national averages. Chief executives at Doctoral universities had salaries averaging $130,100. Among Master's colleges and universities, $99,300; at Baccalaureate colleges and universities, $89,900.

Among administrative and academic support officers, national average salaries are typically above the regional averages. Depending on the academic field, the average salaries for academic deans in the SREB region are above and below corresponding national averages.

TABLE 56

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty, By Teaching Field Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities*

1991-92

	United States			SREB States		
	Doctoral	Master's	Bacca-laureate	Doctoral	Master's	Bacca-laureate
Humanities	$41,070	$39,294	$37,923	$38,323	$35,445	$35,675
Foreign Languages	40,665	39,471	37,162	38,000	35,678	36,227
Letters	41,616	38,299	37,867	38,494	34,373	36,243
Philosophy and Religion	44,382	43,320	42,639	41,915	38,779	35,457
Visual and Performing Arts	40,135	39,531	37,196	37,578	36,040	34,974
Social & Behavioral Sciences	46,597	42,184	40,407	44,226	38,652	37,069
Area and Ethnic Studies	46,642	48,046	—	42,629	—	—
Home Economics	40,503	38,349	—	40,208	36,941	—
Psychology	47,933	42,330	41,343	44,672	39,267	38,517
Protective Services	42,355	37,084	34,073	39,724	34,934	—
Social Sciences	47,335	42,616	40,395	44,914	38,836	36,691
Sciences and Technologies	52,185	43,306	39,005	50,558	39,290	36,221
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	48,225	46,570	43,687	47,568	39,421	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	45,227	51,132	42,684	44,033	35,740	—
Computer and Information Sciences	53,966	45,048	39,972	53,017	42,263	38,112
Engineering	58,025	47,816	43,277	56,445	43,449	39,065
Engineering Related Technologies	42,083	41,135	38,197	40,786	38,095	28,126
Life Sciences	49,560	42,826	39,161	48,362	39,149	37,589
Mathematics	48,139	40,432	36,930	45,080	36,880	35,127
Physical Sciences	52,304	44,391	39,400	50,086	40,213	36,589
Business and Management	57,229	46,687	39,493	56,440	45,362	38,101
Business and Management	57,510	47,011	39,793	56,769	45,683	38,101
Business and Office	39,839	38,897	32,064	37,512	37,096	—
Education	42,285	40,589	35,351	40,772	37,567	34,651
Health Professions	38,613	35,977	32,781	37,878	33,689	29,538
Allied Health	39,461	37,510	36,810	38,457	34,494	—
Nursing	38,368	35,526	31,665	37,659	33,479	29,538
Other	41,604	38,956	33,990	42,616	35,415	—
Communications	41,146	37,831	35,291	40,636	34,721	32,190
Communications Technologies	—	41,846	—	—	37,538	—
Library and Archival Sciences	41,880	39,883	—	42,078	34,281	—
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	42,876	41,697	31,713	50,066	41,766	28,223

"—" indicates 10 or fewer faculty.

* SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into three broad categories: doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

NOTES: The sum of the major sub-fields (humanities, etc.) does not equal 100 percent due to rounding. The regional estimates are based on data for 96 percent of Doctoral I universities; 76 percent of Doctoral II universities; 50 percent of Doctoral III universities; 78 percent of Master's I universities; 70 percent of Master's II universities; and 46 percent of Baccalaureate colleges and universities. The national estimates are based on data for 81 percent of Doctoral I universities; 73 percent of Doctoral II universities; 53 percent of Doctoral III universities; 66 percent of Master's I universities; 62 percent of Master's II universities; and 42 percent of Baccalaureate colleges and universities.

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SOURCES: Office of Institutional Research, Oklahoma State University; College and University Personnel Association, unpublished data, 1992.

TABLE 57

Full-Time Faculty
Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities*

	Number, 1989-90							
	Total	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Number of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†
United States††	246,962	180,037	66,925	217,416	10,495	4,521	14,530	3,942
SREB States††	75,849	54,728	21,121	65,681	5,356	1,185	3,627	3,293
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	30.7	30.4	31.6	30.2	51.0	26.2	25.0	83.5
Alabama	5,938	4,212	1,726	5,174	398	62	304	256
Arkansas	2,723	1,894	829	2,399	213	14	97	128
Florida	7,926	5,945	1,981	6,797	485	217	427	229
Georgia	5,601	3,930	1,671	4,861	440	37	263	218
Kentucky	4,974	3,615	1,359	4,591	110	39	234	30
Louisiana	4,569	3,002	1,567	3,945	352	40	232	191
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	2,675	1,892	783	2,118	423	13	121	363
North Carolina	8,002	5,767	2,235	6,755	828	89	330	616
Oklahoma	3,403	2,497	906	3,057	125	29	192	50
South Carolina	3,910	2,814	1,096	3,429	310	32	139	185
Tennessee	4,429	3,128	1,301	3,801	376	38	214	173
Texas	13,063	9,523	3,540	11,227	674	495	667	471
Virginia	8,636	6,509	2,127	7,527	622	80	407	383
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"—" indicates data were not available. See note 11.

* Includes, instruction, research, and public service faculty. SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into three broad categories: doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** "Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

TABLE 57 (cont.)

Percent of Total, 1989-90							
Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Percent of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†	
72.9	27.1	88.0	4.2	1.8	5.9	37.6	United States††
72.2	27.8	86.6	7.1	1.6	4.8	61.5	SREB States††
70.9	29.1	87.1	6.7	1.0	5.1	64.3	Alabama
69.6	30.4	88.1	7.8	0.5	3.6	60.1	Arkansas
75.0	25.0	85.8	6.1	2.7	5.4	47.2	Florida
70.2	29.8	86.8	7.9	0.7	4.7	49.5	Georgia
72.7	27.3	92.3	2.2	0.8	4.7	27.3	Kentucky
65.7	34.3	86.3	7.7	0.9	5.1	54.3	Louisiana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maryland
70.7	29.3	79.2	15.8	0.5	4.5	85.8	Mississippi
72.1	27.9	84.4	10.3	1.1	4.1	74.4	North Carolina
73.4	26.6	89.8	3.7	0.9	5.6	40.0	Oklahoma
72.0	28.0	87.7	7.9	0.8	3.6	59.7	South Carolina
70.6	29.4	85.8	8.5	0.9	4.8	46.0	Tennessee
72.9	27.1	85.9	5.2	3.8	5.1	69.9	Texas
75.4	24.6	87.2	7.2	0.9	4.7	61.6	Virginia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Virginia

† "PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Refer to Table 12 for definitions.

†† National Center for Education Statistics data for Maryland and West Virginia were not complete at press time. Complete data will be distributed by SREB when available. The national counts in this table are greater than the sum of the doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate counts to follow because classification data were not available for some four-year colleges and universities in states outside the SREB region.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics preliminary 1989-90 data set based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Civil Rights survey.

TABLE 58

Average Salaries and Salary Rankings of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities*

	Current Dollars							
	1979-80		1985-86		1991-92		Percent Increase	
	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	1979-80 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1991-92
United States	$22,459		$34,526		$46,169		53.7	33.7
SREB States	20,810		32,213		42,591		54.8	32.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	92.7		93.3		92.2			
Alabama	19,737	11	31,339	9	39,802	10	58.8	27.0
Arkansas	18,797	15	29,594	12	38,137	13	57.4	28.9
Florida	21,638	2	34,221	1	44,356	3	58.2	29.6
Georgia	21,463	5	33,968	4	42,766	7	58.3	25.9
Kentucky	20,632	8	30,476	11	43,313	5	47.7	42.1
Louisiana	20,527	10	27,873	15	39,484	12	35.8	41.7
Maryland	21,927	1	33,925	5	47,312	2	54.7	39.5
Mississippi	19,098	14	29,264	13	36,427	14	53.2	24.5
North Carolina	21,490	4	34,034	3	44,122	4	58.4	29.6
Oklahoma	19,441	12	31,531	8	39,679	11	62.2	25.8
South Carolina	21,054	6	31,764	7	41,410	8	50.9	30.4
Tennessee	20,574	9	31,166	10	41,134	9	51.5	32.0
Texas	20,955	7	33,130	6	43,209	6	58.1	30.4
Virginia	21,567	3	34,143	2	48,300	1	58.3	41.5
West Virginia	19,328	13	28,467	14	36,285	15	47.3	27.5

* SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into three broad categories: doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** Constant dollars, 1991-92 academic year base.

TABLE 58 (cont.)

Constant Dollars**					
Salary			Percent Change		
1979-80	1985-86	1991-92	1979-80 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1991-92	
$40,026	$43,888	$46,169	9.6	5.2	United States
37,088	40,947	42,591	10.4	4.0	SREB States
92.7	93.3	92.2			SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
35,176	39,836	39,802	13.2	-0.1	Alabama
33,500	37,618	38,137	12.3	1.4	Arkansas
38,564	43,500	44,356	12.8	2.0	Florida
38,252	43,178	42,766	12.9	-1.0	Georgia
36,771	38,739	43,313	5.4	11.8	Kentucky
36,584	35,430	39,484	-3.2	11.4	Louisiana
39,079	43,123	47,312	10.4	9.7	Maryland
34,037	37,199	36,427	9.3	-2.1	Mississippi
38,300	43,262	44,122	13.0	2.0	North Carolina
34,648	40,080	39,679	15.7	-1.0	Oklahoma
37,523	40,376	41,410	7.6	2.6	South Carolina
36,667	39,616	41,134	8.0	3.8	Tennessee
37,346	42,113	43,209	12.8	2.6	Texas
38,437	43,401	48,300	12.9	11.3	Virginia
34,447	36,186	36,285	5.0	0.3	West Virginia

NOTES: Regionwide, 34 percent of full-time faculty are professors, 28 percent are associate professors, 27 percent are assistant professors, 7 percent are instructors, and 4 percent are undesignated/other.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1979-80, 1985-86, and 1991-92; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1990 and 1992.

TABLE 59

Full-Time Faculty
Public Doctoral Universities*

	Number, 1989-90							
		Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Number of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†
United States††	172,893	129,212	43,681	153,284	5,608	3,021	10,980	1,320
SREB States††	55,703	41,651	14,052	49,162	2,804	872	2,865	1,320
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1	50.0	28.9	26.1	100.0
Alabama	4,544	3,356	1,188	3,991	239	54	260	138
Arkansas	845	656	189	782	21	3	39	na
Florida	7,508	5,647	1,861	6,422	464	212	410	229
Georgia	3,164	2,469	695	2,848	105	23	188	na
Kentucky	2,654	2,070	584	2,418	44	28	164	na
Louisiana	3,320	2,266	1,054	2,865	240	30	185	125
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	2,327	1,699	628	1,987	243	13	84	185
North Carolina	5,064	3,729	1,335	4,668	159	60	177	na
Oklahoma	1,807	1,427	380	1,626	41	21	119	na
South Carolina	2,686	1,993	693	2,300	250	22	114	185
Tennessee	3,706	2,622	1,084	3,147	336	32	191	173
Texas	9,953	7,433	2,520	8,680	449	292	532	285
Virginia	6,699	5,228	1,471	6,124	193	67	315	na
West Virginia	1,426	1,056	370	1,304	20	15	87	na

"—" indicates data were not available. See note ††.

"na" indicates "not applicable." There is no institution of this type in the state.

* Includes, instruction, research, and public service faculty. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** "Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

TABLE 59 (cont.)

Percent of Total, 1989-90						Percent of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†	
Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**		
74.7	25.3	88.7	3.2	1.7	6.4	23.5	United States††
74.8	25.2	88.3	5.0	1.6	5.1	47.1	SREB States††
73.9	26.1	87.8	5.3	1.2	5.7	57.7	Alabama
77.6	22.4	92.5	2.5	0.4	4.6	na	Arkansas
75.2	24.8	85.5	6.2	2.8	5.5	49.4	Florida
78.0	22.0	90.0	3.3	0.7	5.9	na	Georgia
78.0	22.0	91.1	1.7	1.1	6.2	na	Kentucky
68.3	31.7	86.3	7.2	0.9	5.6	52.1	Louisiana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maryland
73.0	27.0	85.4	10.4	0.6	3.6	76.1	Mississippi
73.6	26.4	92.2	3.1	1.2	3.5	na	North Carolina
79.0	21.0	90.0	2.3	1.2	6.6	na	Oklahoma
74.2	25.8	85.6	9.3	0.8	4.2	74.0	South Carolina
70.8	29.2	84.9	9.1	0.9	5.2	51.5	Tennessee
74.7	25.3	87.2	4.5	2.9	5.3	63.5	Texas
78.0	22.0	91.4	2.9	1.0	4.7	na	Virginia
74.1	25.9	91.4	1.4	1.1	6.1	na	West Virginia

† "PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Refer to Table 12 for definitions.

†† National Center for Education Statistics data for Maryland were not complete at press time. Complete data will be distributed by SREB when available.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics preliminary 1989-90 data set based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Civil Rights survey.

TABLE 60

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Doctoral Universities*

	1991-92				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks
United States	$60,949	$44,894	$37,763	$26,837	$48,194
SREB States	57,773	42,791	36,202	27,065	45,109
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	94.8	95.3	95.9	100.8	93.6
Alabama	55,027	41,165	34,619	25,469	41,781
Arkansas	53,057	40,152	35,326	23,687	42,563
Florida	55,867	40,779	36,182	32,834	44,729
Georgia	59,741	43,157	38,000	31,506	47,388
Kentucky	59,946	45,189	38,435	33,953	48,895
Louisiana	53,407	42,423	35,803	25,462	41,731
Maryland	67,097	47,330	40,182	28,950	50,161
Mississippi	47,006	37,412	33,238	22,883	37,867
North Carolina	62,375	44,828	36,967	31,024	47,007
Oklahoma	54,286	42,034	35,440	24,277	43,265
South Carolina	56,149	41,912	35,876	24,716	44,086
Tennessee	52,160	40,493	33,810	24,401	41,654
Texas	58,900	42,369	36,239	27,564	45,373
Virginia	65,859	47,080	38,622	28,885	51,189
West Virginia	50,663	40,607	33,988	24,819	41,305

* The "Doctoral" designation consists of three sub-categories: Doctoral I, Doctoral II, and Doctoral III. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

NOTES: Regionwide, 36 percent of full-time faculty are professors, 29 percent are associate professors, 26 percent are assistant professors, 6 percent are instructors, and 3 percent are undesignated/other.

TABLE 60 (cont.)

All Ranks Average						
Percent Increase**		Salary Ranking			Fringe Benefits as a Percent of Salary	
1979-80 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1991-92	1979-80	1985-86	1991-92	1991-92	
—	—				23.3	United States
59.8	32.6				22.9	SREB States
60.0	26.5	14	10	11	22.1	Alabama
55.0	27.2	9	9	10	20.7	Arkansas
58.7	27.1	7	5	7	27.3	Florida
62.2	24.7	2	1	4	—	Georgia
52.4	43.9	5	8	3	23.3	Kentucky
34.1	45.4	10	15	12	19.1	Louisiana
61.9	39.5	6	4	2	24.6	Maryland
47.9	25.0	15	14	15	19.8	Mississippi
52.4	29.2	1	2	5	19.5	North Carolina
53.0	32.5	11	11	9	24.8	Oklahoma
52.1	28.4	4	6	8	21.3	South Carolina
50.1	31.3	12	13	13	19.7	Tennessee
58.0	32.7	8	7	6	23.9	Texas
56.2	42.1	3	3	1	24.9	Virginia
56.1	26.5	13	12	14	22.4	West Virginia

"—" indicates data were not available

** Not adjusted for inflation.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1979-80, 1985-86, 1991-92; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1992.

TABLE 61

Full-Time Faculty
Public Master's Colleges and Universities*

	Number, 1989-90							
	Total	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Number of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†
United States††	69,493	47,860	21,633	60,600	4,212	1,408	3,273	2,120
SREB States††	20,057	13,171	6,886	16,819	2,182	311	745	1,630
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.9	27.5	31.8	27.8	51.8	22.1	22.8	76.9
Alabama	1,338	823	515	1,131	155	8	44	118
Arkansas	1,592	1,054	538	1,490	60	8	34	na
Florida	418	298	120	375	21	5	17	na
Georgia	2,344	1,415	929	1,926	330	14	74	218
Kentucky	2,320	1,545	775	2,173	66	11	70	30
Louisiana	1,249	736	513	1,080	112	10	47	66
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	245	123	122	117	100	0	28	98
North Carolina	2,712	1,899	813	2,024	534	26	128	481
Oklahoma	1,486	999	487	1,329	83	6	68	50
South Carolina	964	666	298	892	45	9	18	na
Tennessee	723	506	217	654	40	6	23	na
Texas	2,910	1,959	951	2,386	216	196	112	186
Virginia	1,756	1,148	608	1,242	420	12	82	383
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"—" indicates data were not available. See note ††.

"na" indicates "not applicable." There is no institution of this type in the state.

* Includes, instruction, research, and public service faculty. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** "Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

TABLE 61 (cont.)

Percent of Total, 1989-90							
Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Percent of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†	
68.9	31.1	87.2	6.1	2.0	4.7	50.3	United States††
65.7	34.3	83.9	10.9	1.6	3.7	74.7	SREB States††
61.5	38.5	84.5	11.6	0.6	3.3	76.1	Alabama
66.2	33.8	93.6	3.8	0.5	2.1	na	Arkansas
71.3	28.7	89.7	5.0	1.2	4.1	na	Florida
60.4	39.6	82.2	14.1	0.6	3.2	66.1	Georgia
66.6	33.4	93.7	2.8	0.5	3.0	45.5	Kentucky
58.9	41.1	86.5	9.0	0.8	3.8	58.9	Louisiana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maryland
50.2	49.8	47.8	40.8	0.0	11.4	98.0	Mississippi
70.0	30.0	74.6	19.7	1.0	4.7	90.1	North Carolina
67.2	32.8	89.4	5.6	0.4	4.6	60.2	Oklahoma
69.1	30.9	92.5	4.7	0.9	1.9	na	South Carolina
70.0	30.0	90.5	5.5	0.8	3.2	na	Tennessee
67.3	32.7	82.0	7.4	6.7	3.8	86.1	Texas
65.4	34.6	70.7	23.9	0.7	4.7	91.2	Virginia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Virginia

† "PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Refer to Table 12 for definitions.

†† National Center for Education Statistics data for Maryland and West Virginia were not complete at press time. Complete data will be distributed by SREB when available.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics preliminary 1989-90 data set based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Civil Rights survey.

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TABLE 62

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Master's Colleges and Universities*

	1991-92				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks
United States	$52,630	$42,223	$34,952	$26,704	$42,697
SREB States	46,713	39,540	33,666	26,284	38,015
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	88.8	93.6	96.3	98.4	89.0
Alabama	43,312	36,179	31,239	25,999	34,986
Arkansas	47,498	39,165	32,951	25,265	37,046
Florida	49,060	38,048	31,320	26,214	38,940
Georgia	44,618	37,541	32,429	26,059	37,115
Kentucky	47,360	40,219	34,095	25,710	38,811
Louisiana	43,308	37,974	32,031	25,970	35,401
Maryland	54,627	44,512	38,039	31,131	43,663
Mississippi	35,142	31,066	27,549	20,900	27,554
North Carolina	49,973	41,874	35,502	28,634	40,718
Oklahoma	45,186	39,242	35,273	28,737	36,851
South Carolina	46,351	40,241	31,169	23,551	37,852
Tennessee	44,804	36,788	31,094	24,065	38,341
Texas	45,099	38,647	34,178	25,928	36,484
Virginia	49,194	41,635	35,025	28,146	40,939
West Virginia	43,665	35,848	28,795	22,259	35,780

* The "Master's" designation consists of two sub-categories: Master's I and Master's II. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

NOTES: Regionwide, 29 percent of full-time faculty are professors, 26 percent are associate professors, 31 percent are assistant professors, 11 percent are instructors, and 3 percent are undesignated/other.

TABLE 62 (cont.)

All Ranks Average						
Percent Increase**		Salary Ranking			Fringe Benefits as a Percent of Salary 1991-1992	
1979-80 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1990-91	1979-80	1985-86	1991-92		
—	—				25.6	United States
52.6	30.9				23.8	SREB States
55.1	24.2	12	11	14	22.0	Alabama
55.8	31.5	13	10	9	22.9	Arkansas
51.0	28.9	2	4	4	28.5	Florida
53.4	27.7	8	8	8	—	Georgia
42.9	41.2	5	12	5	25.3	Kentucky
39.8	34.2	9	14	13	21.2	Louisiana
43.6	40.1	1	2	1	28.0	Maryland
34.5	20.0	14	15	15	23.3	Mississippi
57.8	30.4	3	1	3	20.9	North Carolina
—	18.3	—	—	10	23.3	Oklahoma
49.5	29.1	4	7	7	22.7	South Carolina
48.8	35.5	7	9	6	23.1	Tennessee
58.8	23 0	11	5	11	23.0	Texas
56.7	39.4	10	6	2	27.8	Virginia
43.0	31.1	6	13	12	24.0	West Virginia

"—" indicates data were not available.

** Not adjusted for inflation.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1979-80, 1985-86, 1991-92; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1992.

TABLE 63

Full-Time Faculty
Public Baccalaureate Colleges and Universities*

	Number, 1989-90							
	Total	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Number of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†
United States††	6,002	4,021	1,981	4,836	695	107	364	417
SREB States††	1,682	1,077	605	1,156	395	17	114	343
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.0	26.8	30.5	23.9	56.8	15.9	31.3	82.3
Alabama	56	33	23	52	4	0	0	na
Arkansas	286	184	102	127	132	3	24	128
Florida	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Georgia	93	46	47	87	5	0	1	na
Kentucky	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Louisiana	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	103	70	33	14	80	0	9	80
North Carolina	226	139	87	63	135	3	25	135
Oklahoma	110	71	39	102	1	2	5	na
South Carolina	260	155	105	237	15	1	7	na
Tennessee	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Texas	200	131	69	161	9	7	23	na
Virginia	181	133	48	161	9	1	10	na
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"—" indicates data were not available. See note ††.

"na" indicates "not applicable." There is no institution of this type in the state.

* Includes instruction, research, and public service faculty. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** "Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

TABLE 63 (cont.)

	Percent of Total, 1989-90						Percent of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†	
	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**		
	67.0	33.0	80.6	11.6	1.8	6.1	60.0	United States††
	64.0	36.0	68.7	23.5	1.0	6.8	86.8	SREB States††
	58.9	41.1	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	—	Alabama
	64.3	35.7	44.4	46.2	1.0	8.4	97.0	Arkansas
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Florida
	49.5	50.5	93.5	5.4	0.0	1.1	—	Georgia
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Kentucky
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Louisiana
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maryland
	68.0	32.0	13.6	77.7	0.0	8.7	100.0	Mississippi
	61.5	38.5	27.9	59.7	1.3	11.1	100.0	North Carolina
	64.5	35.5	92.7	0.9	1.8	4.5	—	Oklahoma
	59.6	40.4	91.2	5.8	0.4	2.7	—	South Carolina
	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	Tennessee
	65.5	34.5	80.5	4.5	3.5	11.5	—	Texas
	73.5	26.5	89.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	—	Virginia
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Virginia

† "PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Refer to Table 12 for definitions.

†† National Center for Education Statistics data for Maryland and West Virginia were not complete at press time. Complete data will be distributed by SREB when available.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics preliminary 1989-90 data set based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Civil Rights survey.

TABLE 64

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Baccalaureate Colleges and Universities*

	1991-92				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks
United States	$45,470	$37,730	$31,320	$25,570	$36,230
SREB States	43,005	36,243	30,328	24,662	34,382
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	95.1	96.3	97.0	94.8	95.2
Alabama	43,895	39,039	31,973	28,487	37,060
Arkansas	38,310	33,737	29,800	25,093	31,957
Florida	na	na	na	na	na
Georgia	47,166	36,289	33,466	28,575	36,547
Kentucky	na	na	na	na	na
Louisiana	na	na	na	na	na
Maryland	53,063	38,780	33,092	29,167	39,764
Mississippi	na	na	na	na	na
North Carolina	47,465	40,287	34,559	27,989	39,119
Oklahoma	40,596	36,085	32,457	27,807	33,912
South Carolina	43,623	36,736	31,037	24,204	35,170
Tennessee	na	na	na	na	na
Texas	49,788	38,856	32,458	na	35,128
Virginia	46,788	40,356	34,432	24,610	39,320
West Virginia	39,592	32,722	26,385	23,057	30,960

"na" indicates "not applicable." There is no institution or faculty member of this type.

"—" indicates data were not available.

* See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

NOTES: Regionwide, 26 percent of full-time faculty are professors, 27 percent are associate professors, 30 percent are assistant professors, 12 percent are instructors, and 5 percent are undesignated/other.

TABLE 64 (cont.)

All Ranks Average						
Percent Increase**		Salary Ranking			Fringe Benefits as a Percent of Salary 1991-1992	
1979-80 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1990-91	1979-80	1985-86	1991-92		
—	—				24.6	United States
50.4	26.9				24.2	SREB States
62.4	11.7	1	1	4	20.6	Alabama
58.3	26.4	9	9	9	25.8	Arkansas
na	na	na	na	na	na	Florida
57.6	22.4	3	3	5	na	Georgia
na	na	na	na	na	na	Kentucky
na	na	na	na	na	na	Louisiana
51.2	37.7	5	4	1	25.6	Maryland
na	na	na	na	na	na	Mississippi
—	31.0	4	2	3	21.2	North Carolina
—	—	—	—	8	24.0	Oklahoma
45.5	36.8	8	8	6	22.4	South Carolina
na	na	na	na	na	na	Tennessee
69.6	22.5	2	5	7	na	Texas
44.7	43.5	7	7	2	28.5	Virginia
40.1	23.9	10	10	10	25.5	West Virginia

** Not adjusted for inflation.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1979-80, 1985-86 and 1991-92; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1992.

TABLE 65

Full-Time Faculty
Public Two-Year Colleges*

	Number, 1989-90							
	Total	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Number of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†
United States††	75,617	44,762	30,855	67,225	4,380	2,170	1,842	815
SREB States††	24,537	13,256	11,281	21,285	2,115	779	358	301
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	32.4	29.6	36.6	31.7	48.3	35.9	19.4	36.9
Alabama	1,234	643	591	982	242	4	6	93
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florida	4,403	2,450	1,953	3,785	388	172	58	na
Georgia	715	375	340	632	72	4	7	31
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	337	179	158	242	77	3	15	54
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,691	789	902	1,482	201	2	6	55
North Carolina	3,640	1,953	1,687	3,273	308	8	51	2
Oklahoma	920	510	410	841	32	1	46	na
South Carolina	1,618	858	760	1,437	147	9	25	31
Tennessee	1,238	665	573	1,068	154	3	13	35
Texas	7,041	3,864	3,177	5,982	392	562	105	na
Virginia	1,700	970	730	1,561	102	11	26	na
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"—" indicates data were not available. See note ††.

"na" indicates "not applicable." There is no institution of this type in the state.

* Includes instruction, research, and public service faculty. The "Two-Year" designation refers to the Two-Year I category. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** "Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

TABLE 65 (cont.)

Percent of Total, 1989-90							
Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Percent of Black Faculty in PBI or HBI†	
59.2	40.8	88.9	5.8	2.9	2.4	18.6	United States††
54.0	46.0	86.7	8.6	3.2	1.5	14.2	SREB States††
52.1	47.9	79.6	19.6	0.3	0.5	38.4	Alabama
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arkansas
55.6	44.4	86.0	8.8	3.9	1.3	na	Florida
52.4	47.6	88.4	10.1	0.6	1.0	43.1	Georgia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kentucky
53.1	46.9	71.8	22.8	0.9	4.5	70.1	Louisiana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maryland
46.7	53.3	87.6	11.9	0.1	0.4	27.4	Mississippi
53.7	46.3	89.9	8.5	0.2	1.4	0.6	North Carolina
55.4	44.6	91.4	3.5	0.1	5.0	na	Oklahoma
53.0	47.0	88.8	9.1	0.6	1.5	21.1	South Carolina
53.7	46.3	86.3	12.4	0.2	1.1	22.7	Tennessee
54.9	45.1	85.0	10.1	8.0	1.5	na	Texas
57.1	42.9	91.8	10.5	0.6	1.5	na	Virginia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Virginia

† "PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Refer to Table 12 for definitions.

†† National Center for Education Statistics data for Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, and West Virginia were not complete at press time. Complete data will be distributed by SREB when available.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics preliminary 1989-90 data set based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Civil Rights survey.

TABLE 66

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty
Public Two-Year Colleges*

	1991-92					
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Single Rank**	All Ranks
United States	$48,080	$39,810	$33,790	$28,030	$38,260	$38,320
SREB States	42,344	35,976	30,768	26,883	31,119	32,015
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	95.9	92.5	95.2	95.2	86.8	88.2
Alabama	na	na	na	na	32,542	32,542
Arkansas	na	na	na	na	28,774	28,774
Florida	38,457	34,806	30,464	28,411	33,468	33,297
Georgia	40,084	35,171	30,023	25,714	na	32,222
Kentucky	41,574	32,799	27,136	25,135	na	30,434
Louisiana	39,345	33,701	29,463	27,743	na	31,555
Maryland	49,535	40,957	33,305	28,168	na	40,881
Mississippi	na	na	na	na	26,951	26,951
North Carolina	na	na	na	na	26,014	26,014
Oklahoma	na	na	na	na	31,806	31,806
South Carolina	40,811	33,256	29,012	26,383	na	27,612
Tennessee	39,897	33,921	29,718	25,032	na	31,034
Texas	na	na	na	na	33,889	33,889
Virginia	42,091	37,127	32,577	28,028	na	35,408
West Virginia	36,095	29,308	24,612	19,796	na	28,078

"na" indicates not applicable.

* The "Two-Year" designation refers to the Two-Year I category. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** Two-year colleges in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas classify all instructional faculty in a single rank. Two-year colleges in Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia classify faculty into different ranks. Some two-year colleges in Florida classify into different ranks; some classify all faculty into a single rank. Sixty percent of two-year college faculty regionwide are in single rank systems.

TABLE 66 (cont.)

All Ranks Average					Fringe Benefits as a Percent of Salary 1991-1992	
Percent Increase**		Ranking				
1979-80 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1991-92	1979-80	1985-86	1991-92		
—	—				24.9	United States
53.6	23.6				26.1	SREB States
64.2	14.6	4	3	5	22.7	Alabama
52.7	22.8	10	10	11	33.3	Arkansas
53.0	22.8	3	4	4	30.4	Florida
52.8	26.5	5	7	6	—	Georgia
54.9	36.9	15	11	10	21.6	Kentucky
53.4	27.4	7	9	8	21.7	Louisiana
43.2	33.9	1	1	1	28.3	Maryland
45.3	25.5	13	15	14	22.1	Mississippi
48.2	19.6	14	13	15	24.5	North Carolina
62.5	22.0	8	5	7	24.4	Oklahoma
46.3	27.0	12	14	13	29.8	South Carolina
58.6	22.8	9	8	9	20.5	Tennessee
64.5	13.3	2	2	3	—	Texas
57.9	37.3	6	6	2	30.3	Virginia
45.7	27.6	11	12	12	26.5	West Virginia

"—" indicates data were not available.

** Not adjusted for inflation.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1979-80, 1985-86, 1991-92; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data, 1992.

TABLE 67

Full-Time Administrators
Public Four Year Colleges and Universities*

	Number, 1989-90							
	Total	Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Number of Black Administrators in PBI or HBI†
United States††	53,873	35,299	18,574	46,983	4,558	1,232	1,100	1,222
SREB States††	19,562	13,080	6,482	16,906	2,060	337	259	1,048
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	36.3	37.1	34.9	36.0	45.2	27.4	23.5	85.8
Alabama	1,121	854	267	1,010	106	1	4	70
Arkansas	582	411	171	508	61	5	8	31
Florida	2,108	1,406	702	1,754	257	73	24	128
Georgia	2,274	1,608	666	1,988	266	3	17	130
Kentucky	999	731	268	927	63	2	7	25
Louisiana	1,651	1,048	603	1,401	218	14	18	115
Maryland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	742	472	270	567	170	2	3	139
North Carolina	1,729	1,172	557	1,446	251	7	25	170
Oklahoma	1,044	668	376	937	51	8	48	19
South Carolina	718	552	166	659	53	2	4	26
Tennessee	1,003	720	283	882	110	4	7	28
Texas	3,720	2,238	1,482	3,184	251	211	74	88
Virginia	1,871	1,200	671	1,643	203	5	20	79
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

"—" indicates data were not available. See note ††.

* SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into three broad categories: doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

** "Other" refers to Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans.

† "PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to historically black institutions. Refer to Table 12 for definitions.

†† National Center for Education Statistics data for Maryland and West Virginia were not complete at press time. Complete data will be distributed by SREB when available.

TABLE 67 (cont.)

Percent of Total, 1989-90							
Men	Women	White	Black	Hispanic	Other**	Percent of Black Administrators in PBI or HBI†	
65.5	34.5	87.2	8.5	2.3	2.0	26.8	United States††
66.9	33.1	86.4	10.5	1.7	1.3	50.9	SREB States††
76.2	23.8	90.1	9.5	0.1	0.4	66.0	Alabama
70.6	29.4	87.3	10.5	0.9	1.4	50.8	Arkansas
66.7	33.3	83.2	12.2	3.5	1.1	49.8	Florida
70.7	29.3	87.4	11.7	0.1	0.7	48.9	Georgia
73.2	26.8	92.8	6.3	0.2	0.7	39.7	Kentucky
63.5	36.5	84.9	13.2	0.8	1.1	52.8	Louisiana
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Maryland
63.6	36.4	76.4	22.9	0.3	0.4	81.8	Mississippi
67.8	32.2	83.6	14.5	0.4	1.4	67.7	North Carolina
64.0	36.0	89.8	4.9	0.8	4.6	37.3	Oklahoma
76.9	23.1	91.8	7.4	0.3	0.6	49.1	South Carolina
71.8	28.2	87.9	11.0	0.4	0.7	25.5	Tennessee
60.2	39.8	85.6	6.7	5.7	2.0	35.1	Texas
64.1	35.9	87.8	10.8	0.3	1.1	38.9	Virginia
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	West Virginia

NOTE: The sum of the rows across the percent columns may not equal 100 percent due to rounding. The regional estimates are based on data for 100 percent of Doctoral I universities; 88 percent of Doctoral II universities; 57 percent of Doctoral III universities; 83 percent of Master's I universities; 51 percent of Master's II universities; and 46 percent of Baccalaureate colleges and universities. The national estimates are based on data for 88 percent of Doctoral I universities; 80 percent of Doctoral II universities; 67 percent of Doctoral III universities; 64 percent of Master's I universities; 58 percent of Master's II universities; and 49 percent of Baccalaureate colleges and universities.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics preliminary 1989-90 data set based on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of Civil Rights survey.

TABLE 68

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Administrators Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities*

1991-92

	United States			SREB States		
	Doctoral	Master's	Bacca-laureate	Doctoral	Master's	Bacca-laureate
Executive						
Chief Executive Officer/Single Institution	$128,648	$98,207	$87,822	$130,050	$99,272	$89,864
Administrative and Academic Support						
Chief Academic Officer	108,579	82,710	69,516	107,348	82,127	68,136
Chief Business Officer	96,435	75,811	60,243	96,292	75,045	55,642
Chief Planning Officer	82,137	52,908	56,067	76,636	56,502	—
Chief Budgeting Officer	62,283	50,887	52,842	55,729	45,919	—
Chief Personnel Officer	65,879	50,505	43,322	63,032	46,369	38,615
Chief Information Systems Officer	78,605	59,322	56,323	77,449	55,922	56,006
Chief Development Officer	86,481	64,928	55,398	82,563	63,647	58,808
Chief Public Relations Officer	68,399	47,825	37,327	62,884	41,603	31,979
Director of Library Services	78,035	57,022	46,984	74,994	54,835	46,681
Director of Institutional Research	57,286	51,282	44,871	56,853	47,171	38,790
Director, Computer Center Operations/Administrative	66,622	50,502	39,788	64,591	49,467	38,207
Director, Computer Center Operations/Academic	71,041	50,546	43,170	66,556	47,489	44,838
Academic						
Dean, Architecture	91,397	—	—	92,552	—	—
Dean, Agriculture	101,575	65,217	—	108,053	—	—
Dean, Arts and Letters	93,153	67,865	60,761	84,773	64,395	—
Dean, Arts and Sciences	94,581	71,935	64,448	92,459	71,044	—
Dean, Business	105,357	74,491	60,673	107,208	74,654	54,598
Dean, Communications	93,727	—	—	97,508	—	—
Dean, Continuing Education	77,027	58,249	49,405	72,674	55,457	50,881
Dean, Education	88,098	69,394	55,953	86,193	67,753	51,397
Dean, Engineering	108,837	77,023	—	110,636	59,693	—
Dean, Fine Arts	85,020	66,094	51,931	91,281	63,602	—
Dean, Graduate Programs	84,662	64,685	—	87,706	62,823	—
Dean, Home Economics	90,247	—	—	89,653	—	—
Dean, Humanities	93,036	65,764	51,979	—	69,998	50,952
Dean, Library and Information Sciences	81,340	67,225	—	80,491	68,005	—
Dean, Mathematics	88,723	58,275	—	—	51,614	—
Dean, Music	89,563	—	—	76,820	—	—
Dean, Sciences	97,177	67,949	56,316	97,227	65,000	53,285
Dean, Social Sciences	99,406	65,639	56,638	84,833	57,002	54,780
Dean, Social Work	92,992	68,314	—	89,043	—	—
Dean, Undergraduate Programs	80,702	62,290	—	82,335	—	—
Student Services						
Chief Student Services Officer	85,315	69,621	57,323	83,601	65,639	52,980
Chief Admissions Officer	55,096	47,843	41,412	50,825	44,264	41,780
Registrar	56,632	45,994	40,777	53,015	44,913	40,026
Director, Student Financial Aid	53,117	43,570	38,990	49,663	40,115	37,653

"—" indicates three or fewer administrators.

* SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into three broad categories: doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

NOTES: See Notes for Table 67.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of College and University Personnel Association, unpublished data, 1992.

TABLE 69

Percent Distribution of Full-Time Faculty, By Teaching Field Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities*

1991-92

	United States			SREB States		
	Doctoral	Master's	Bacca-laureate	Doctoral	Master's	Bacca-laureate
Humanities	19.6	22.3	19.4	18.5	22.0	20.7
Foreign Languages	3.8	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.4	2.1
Letters	6.5	8.6	8.7	6.5	9.1	8.8
Philosophy and Religion	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4
Visual and Performing Arts	7.7	9.5	7.0	7.1	9.4	8.4
Social & Behavioral Sciences	17.7	18.3	18.7	16.3	17.5	17.3
Area and Ethnic Studies	0.4	0.2	—	0.2	—	—
Home Economics	1.9	1.1	—	1.7	1.3	—
Psychology	3.3	4.3	4.5	3.3	4.0	3.6
Protective Services	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	—
Social Sciences	11.7	12.2	13.6	10.7	11.6	13.7
Sciences and Technologies	37.0	23.8	31.1	38.1	23.2	27.5
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.7	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.1	—
Computer and Information Sciences	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.8	1.9
Engineering	10.4	1.6	1.7	11.5	1.0	1.7
Engineering Related Technologies	0.7	1.4	3.8	0.8	1.2	1.6
Life Sciences	7.3	4.9	6.3	6.5	5.3	7.0
Mathematics	5.5	6.1	7.3	5.6	6.3	7.2
Physical Sciences	8.2	6.2	8.4	8.0	5.8	8.1
Business and Management	8.5	10.9	12.1	9.6	11.9	12.4
Business and Management	8.4	10.5	11.6	9.4	11.5	12.4
Business and Office	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	—
Education	10.4	15.9	10.5	10.9	16.0	12.1
Health Professions	3.5	4.8	5.6	3.3	6.2	6.6
Allied Health	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.3	—
Nursing	2.7	3.7	4.4	2.4	4.9	6.6
Other	3.4	4.2	2.5	3.7	3.4	3.3
Communications	2.3	2.7	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.2
Communications Technologies	—	0.4	—	—	0.4	—
Library and Archival Sciences	0.4	0.6	—	0.5	0.4	—
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.1

"—" indicates 10 or fewer faculty.

* SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into three broad categories: doctoral, master's, and baccalaureate. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141.

NOTES: The sum of the major sub-fields (humanities, etc.) does not equal 100 percent due to rounding. The regional estimates are based on data for 96 percent of Doctoral I universities; 76 percent of Doctoral II universities; 50 percent of Doctoral III universities; 78 percent of Master's I universities; 70 percent of Master's II universities; and 46 percent of Baccalaureate colleges and universities. The national estimates are based on data for 81 percent of Doctoral I universities; 73 percent of Doctoral II universities; 53 percent of Doctoral III universities; 66 percent of Master's I universities; 62 percent of Master's II universities; and 42 percent of Baccalaureate colleges and universities.

SOURCES: Office of Institutional Research, Oklahoma State University; College and University Personnel Association, unpublished data, 1992.

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated or expanded information. SREB is also introducing an on-line data center where individuals can download by computer modem complete data bases containing additional detail and the most up-to-date *Fact Book* information.

State Funding for Higher Education

State funding for colleges and universities declined nationally in the first two budget years of the 1990s—the first such declines in 40 years.

All SREB states except Arkansas, Oklahoma, and West Virginia have experienced decreased state funding for higher education in at least one of the last three years. Florida, Maryland, and Virginia have had less state funding for three consecutive years; Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas for two of the last three.

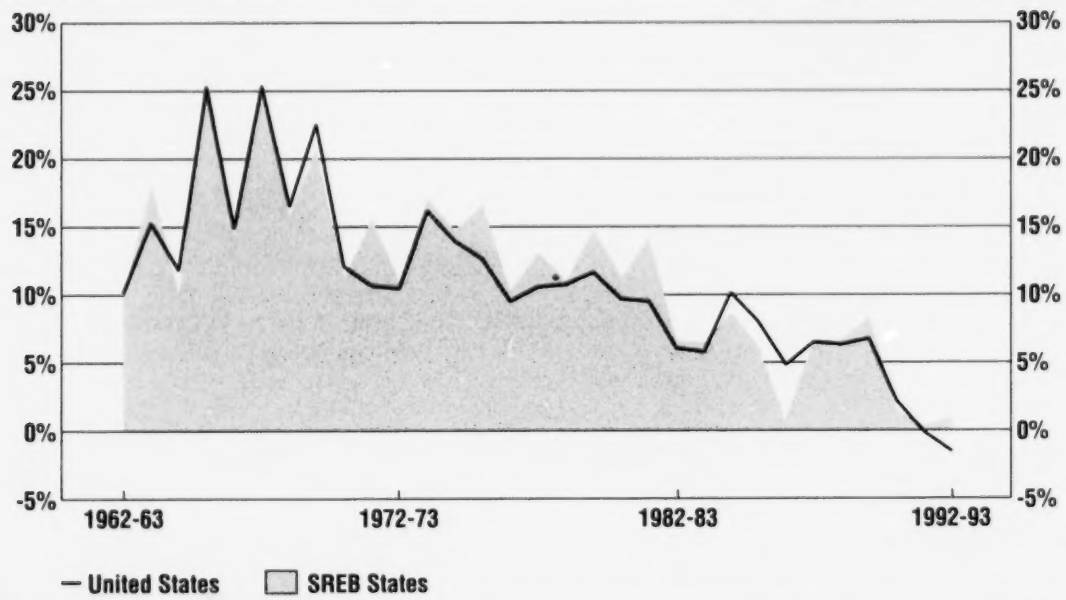
SREB states spend almost $13.6 billion on operating expenses related to higher education and devote a larger share of state tax revenues to higher education than do states nationwide. Since the mid-1980s, however, higher education's share of state taxes in the region has fallen from 17 percent to 15 percent.

Sources of Revenue

In the 1980s, college students and their families paid a rising share of the costs of public higher education. Tuition revenues (not including tuition paid with student financial aid from states) were slightly more than 20 percent of the unrestricted revenues nationally and regionally, and are now over 25 percent.

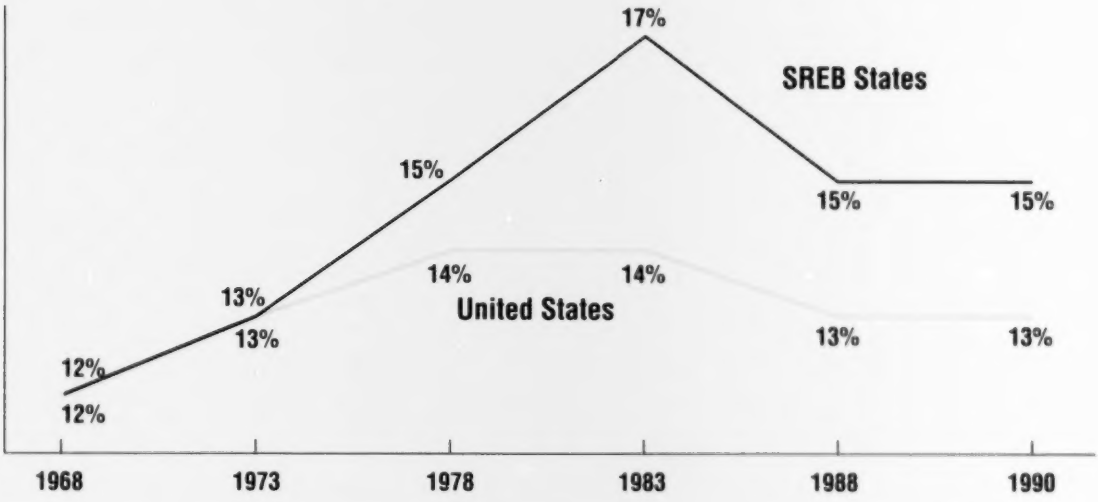
The share of higher education funding that comes from state governments fell by over 5 percentage points in the SREB region. Each percentage point equals $140 million.

Annual Percent Change in State Tax Funds for Colleges and Universities



SOURCE: Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University.

Changes in State Appropriations for Colleges as a Percent of State Taxes



SOURCE: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and State Higher Education Executive Officers.

State and Local Funds Per Student

In 1991-92 in the SREB region, the average amount of general operating funds spent per full-time-equivalent student ranged from almost $3,200 per student in community colleges to almost $5,200 per student in doctoral-granting universities.

Federal Funds

The federal government provides almost $4.5 billion to public and private colleges and universities in the SREB states for student aid, research, health services, and institutional development; a ratio of $1 for every $3 of state funds.

The United States Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services account for almost two-thirds of these federal funds in the SREB region. Funds for higher education from the Department of Health and Human Services and the National Science Foundation grew faster than funding from other federal agencies in the late 1980s.

Federal support for research and development in colleges and universities in the SREB states exceeds $2.4 billion. Twenty-eight public and private universities in the region are among the nation's top 100 recipients of federal support for research and development.

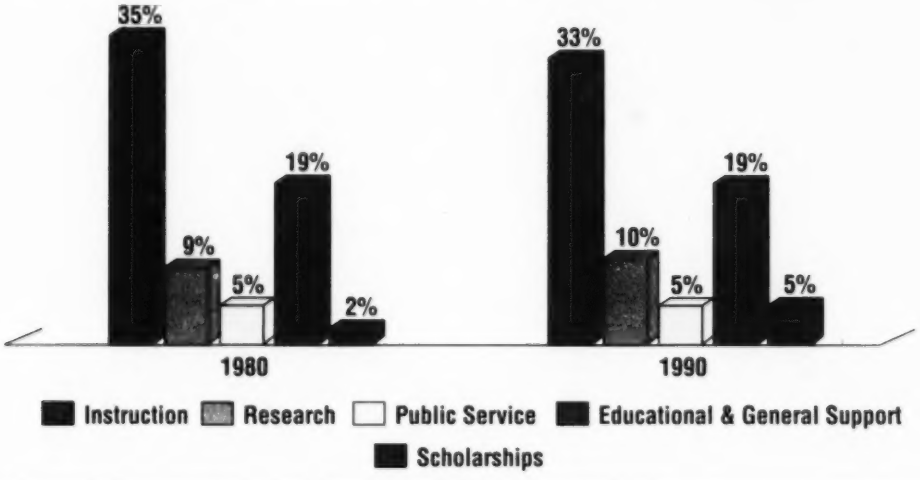
Revenues and Expenditures

Public higher education is a "billion dollar business" in 13 of the SREB states. The combined budgets of the region's public and private colleges and universities amount to nearly $40 billion.

Over the last 10 years, total revenues for private higher education, tuition in particular, increased more than those for public higher education.

Expenses for instruction fell from 35 percent to 33 percent of public higher education budgets in the 1980s. Student financial aid provided by colleges from their own budgets increased from 2 percent to 5 percent of total expenses.

Changes in Percent Distribution of Expenditures
Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States



* "Educational and General Support" includes academic support, student services, and institutional support.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics.

TABLE 70

State and Local Educational and General Appropriations* and Appropriations per Full-Time-Equivalent Student Public Colleges and Universities

	Appropriations 1991-92 (000s)	Appropriations Per FTE Student by Type of Institution**			
		Doctoral Universities			
		I	II	III	All Doctoral
SREB States	$10,420,957	$5,733	$4,765	$4,343	$5,197
Alabama	534,289	4,546	3,273	3,973	4,202
Arkansas	253,568	5,603	na	na	5,603
Florida	1,341,738	6,693	6,635	5,972	6,401
Georgia	746,811	6,109	5,632	na	5,855
Kentucky	448,352	4,940	4,979	na	4,957
Louisiana	432,050	4,937	3,323	3,408	3,881
Maryland	644,590	7,610	5,275	6,566	6,996
Mississippi	274,615	3,797	3,628	3,135	3,609
North Carolina	1,011,945	6,994	5,396	4,872	6,239
Oklahoma	413,785	5,492	na	na	5,492
South Carolina	423,568	5,354	4,819	3,889	4,974
Tennessee	524,445	5,685	4,747	3,781	4,546
Texas	2,511,725	6,243	4,879	3,954	5,530
Virginia	677,635	4,420	4,074	na	4,233
West Virginia	181,841	3,669	na	na	3,669

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

* These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided only to Two-Year II institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, South Carolina, and Virginia, and to Two-Year II institutions in Georgia. Excluded are dollars appropriated for capital outlay and debt service, non-instructional community service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health professions education programs including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine, statewide student financial aid programs, amounts for statewide coordinating and governing boards, and funds for private higher education institutions. Tennessee appropriations include amounts for Centers of Excellence, Centers of Emphasis, Vocational Improvements, Instruction and Research Equipment, and interest income from the Chairs of Excellence program. The data for Texas include general revenue funds used to match employee contributions to the state retirement plans, the available "university fund" amounts used for current operations at three universities, overhead on sponsored research, and exclude "higher education assistance fund" amounts not used for current operations. In West Virginia approximately one-fourth of regular student fees ($33 million) are dedicated by law to capital improvements. In South Carolina, a portion of tuition and fees revenues are dedicated to debt retirement. The inability to use these revenues for operating expenses, as is the case in most states, results in higher levels of state appropriations, and, to some extent, may overstate state support per student.

** See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories on page 141. Total full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is the sum of undergraduate credit-hour FTE, undergraduate contact-hour FTE, and graduate credit-hour FTE. Undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals undergraduate credit-hours divided by 15. Undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals weekly contact hours divided by 30. Graduate FTE equals graduate credit hours (including law) divided by 12.

TABLE 70 (cont.)

Appropriations Per FTE Student by Type of Institution**						
Master's Universities			Baccalaureate Colleges & Universities	Two-Year Institutions		
I	II	All Master's		I	II	
$3,950	$3,713	$3,806	$3,557	$3,184	$4,738	SREB States
2,892	3,301	3,214	2,190	2,158	3,633	Alabama
3,916	3,678	3,849	4,241	3,030	—	Arkansas
6,740	5,729	6,241	na	3,272	—	Florida
3,097	3,334	3,417	2,770	3,036	4,048	Georgia
3,947	3,869	3,920	na	2,158	6,248	Kentucky
na	2,969	2,969	na	2,383	—	Louisiana
3,804	4,465	4,206	6,202	3,808	na	Maryland
—	3,128	3,128	3,462	2,403	na	Mississippi
5,182	5,359	5,231	7,567	3,207	na	North Carolina
2,865	3,288	2,877	4,272	3,223	4,103	Oklahoma
na	3,632	3,632	3,151	3,086	na	South Carolina
na	3,715	3,715	na	2,478	3,882	Tennessee
3,742	5,447	4,478	3,984	3,933	10,282†	Texas
2,613	2,833	2,780	2,833	2,472	na	Virginia
3,159	2,799	3,247	2,799	2,302	—	West Virginia

"—" indicates data were not available.

† This amount represents data for the four state technical institutes in Texas which specialize in high-technology two-year degree programs.

NOTE: The totals may not equal the sums of columns or rows due to rounding.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange, 1991-92.

TABLE 71

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Higher Education-Related Operating Expenses

	Estimated Appropriations 1992-93 (000s)	Percent Change		Average of Annual Percent Changes			
		1991-92 to 1992-93	1982-83 to 1992-93	1972-73 to 1977-78	1977-78 to 1982-83	1982-83 to 1987-88	1987-88 to 1992-93
United States	$39,394,108	-0.8	61.3	12.3	9.7	7.0	3.5
SREB States	13,572,866	3.0	61.9	14.0	12.0	6.4	4.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	34.5						
Alabama	824,000	4.1	102.4	21.2	7.3	10.7	4.7
Arkansas	411,827	7.5	108.9	16.1	9.6	8.2	7.4
Florida	1,415,262	-1.9	56.2	12.3	13.1	9.3	1.8
Georgia	951,726	8.9	78.2	11.1	12.4	7.3	5.1
Kentucky	621,794	-2.8	69.4	12.4	10.3	6.5	5.3
Louisiana	620,791	5.4	23.8	9.7	15.3	1.6	3.8
Maryland	788,159	10.0	82.4	11.7	10.0	8.1	6.0
Mississippi	437,215	10.9	47.4	14.3	11.8	3.5	5.3
North Carolina	1,541,926	6.6	94.3	13.4	11.8	9.2	4.8
Oklahoma	557,532	2.8	45.4	14.1	16.7	3.7	6.5
South Carolina	633,379	3.8	75.7	18.6	9.6	6.4	4.0
Tennessee	747,525	9.9	93.9	15.4	10.7	9.8	3.4
Texas	2,802,348	-0.7	37.7	17.7	14.7	3.1	6.3
Virginia	934,776	-3.0	58.3	13.8	11.3	9.2	0.8
West Virginia	284,606	0.2	47.2	12.3	7.6	3.6	2.8

NOTES: State appropriations exclude dollars for capital outlay and debt service. Also excluded are monies from sources other than state tax funds, including all monies from federal sources, local sources, and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level student financial aid programs, state funds for private higher education, and state funds for higher education coordinating or governing boards.

SOURCES: Derived from Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education*, various years (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, unpublished revisions, March 1989; and Edward R. Hines, *State Higher Education Appropriations 1991-92* (April 1992) (Denver, CO: State Higher Education Executive Officers); "Grapevine," Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University,October 1992.

TABLE 72

Higher Education-Related State Appropriations As a Percent of State Taxes

	1967-68	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1987-88	1989-90
United States	11.6	12.5	13.6	14.2	13.0	13.0
SREB States	11.6	13.2	15.2	17.1	14.7	15.1
Alabama	10.8	12.2	19.6	17.4	19.9	20.3
Arkansas	13.3	10.8	13.6	14.7	14.1	14.2
Florida	11.2	12.1	13.0	14.6	11.9	11.7
Georgia	11.5	13.1	13.9	15.2	13.1	12.5
Kentucky	12.6	13.7	11.2	14.1	13.5	12.9
Louisiana	12.8	12.3	12.2	16.5	13.1	12.9
Maryland	8.7	10.9	11.7	12.5	10.5	12.7
Mississippi	10.0	14.7	17.1	19.3	16.9	18.1
North Carolina	11.5	13.5	17.9	19.7	18.5	18.5
Oklahoma	10.6	11.8	13.2	14.6	12.5	13.0
South Carolina	8.2	12.7	16.6	17.1	15.2	15.6
Tennessee	10.9	12.8	15.6	17.2	16.5	16.7
Texas	14.8	16.4	19.5	22.6	16.6	17.8
Virginia	9.1	13.3	14.2	16.6	14.9	16.5
West Virginia	13.9	13.7	14.1	13.2	13.6	11.3

NOTES: State appropriations exclude dollars for capital outlay and debt service. Also excluded are monies from sources other than state tax funds, including all monies from federal sources, local sources, and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs, state-level student financial aid programs, state funds for private higher education, and state funds for higher education coordinating or governing boards.

SOURCES: Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education*, various years (Washington, DC: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); Edward R. Hines, *State Higher Education Appropriations 1991-92*, (1992) (Denver, CO: State Higher Education Executive Officers); "Grapevine," Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, October 1992; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances: 1988* (1989), *1990* (1991) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 73

Federal Funds Pledged to Universities and Colleges

	Total 1989-90	Department of Defense	Department of Education	Department of Health and Human Services	National Science Foundation	All Other*
United States	$15,204,563	$1,342,190	$4,656,709	$5,506,001	$1,445,079	$2,254,584
SREB States	4,484,844	594,495	1,468,869	1,455,665	248,511	717,304
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.5	44.3	31.5	26.4	17.2	31.8
Alabama	277,316	12,926	116,833	87,702	7,408	52,447
Arkansas	100,948	729	65,691	10,712	1,926	21,890
Florida	348,458	19,495	133,148	108,809	29,180	57,826
Georgia	294,322	42,688	85,536	90,958	20,119	55,021
Kentucky	144,600	554	82,006	25,449	5,424	31,167
Louisiana	222,509	2,676	121,742	53,035	6,819	38,237
Maryland	805,554	393,327	61,411	261,696	32,946	56,174
Mississippi	144,588	1,927	83,194	12,711	4,976	41,780
North Carolina	465,915	18,354	109,825	245,445	35,355	56,936
Oklahoma	132,585	4,463	78,549	16,500	6,108	26,965
South Carolina	120,735	3,435	58,822	27,571	7,627	23,280
Tennessee	276,456	6,803	104,950	112,116	10,233	42,354
Texas	781,136	72,203	224,490	301,022	56,525	126,896
Virginia	297,855	14,704	103,392	93,675	22,497	63,587
West Virginia	71,867	211	39,280	8,264	1,368	22,744

* "All Other" includes U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Interior, Transportation, and Labor as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Agency for International Development, Housing and Urban Development, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

NOTE: Data for Maryland include funds allocated to Johns Hopkins University for the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a university-administered federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

TABLE 73 (cont.)

Percent Change 1985-86 to 1989-90						
Total	Department of Defense	Department of Education	Department of Health and Human Services	National Science Foundation	All Other*	
31.3	12.4	16.5	45.9	36.9	44.2	United States
36.8	16.5	26.8	51.0	51.5	48.9	SREB States
25.0	66.7	9.3	42.6	110.0	24.4	Alabama
51.7	64.2	53.0	80.6	13.5	40.8	Arkansas
46.1	24.0	39.9	64.5	37.3	43.9	Florida
21.0	-14.3	13.0	55.1	46.7	21.0	Georgia
25.1	-51.1	12.1	42.5	62.0	55.0	Kentucky
47.3	-29.4	48.2	52.3	70.3	45.6	Louisiana
33.6	17.7	25.6	65.1	32.0	54.3	Maryland
45.1	-30.8	31.3	24.4	292.4	89.6	Mississippi
41.0	49.2	14.8	56.6	69.2	26.7	North Carolina
35.1	8.1	43.0	62.7	61.2	7.2	Oklahoma
12.4	59.1	-3.0	21.2	20.5	50.6	South Carolina
38.2	91.8	22.3	56.2	60.4	30.3	Tennessee
43.6	17.1	44.2	39.3	41.0	80.6	Texas
45.2	42.9	22.9	49.2	88.5	76.4	Virginia
33.7	-53.9	17.1	-15.3	60.6	149.0	West Virginia

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1990* (Washington, D.C.: National Science Foundation, 1992).

TABLE 74

Total Current Funds Revenues

	Public Higher Education			Private Higher Education		
		Percent Increase			Percent Increase	
	1989-90 (000s)	1985-86 to 1989-90	1979-80 to 1989-90	1989-90 (000s)	1985-86 to 1989-90	1979-80 to 1989-90
United States	$90,301,094	35.0	132.6	$51,505,853	42.6	161.5
SREB States	28,744,408	36.3	141.1	10,785,448	56.0	186.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.8			19.1		
Alabama	1,988,924	37.6	156.3	239,521	21.9	117.4
Arkansas	817,017	45.2	151.3	118,144	46.2	170.2
Florida	2,900,809	55.2	165.2	1,279,196	63.3	215.3
Georgia	1,835,205	41.7	171.0	1,191,873	58.4	235.1
Kentucky	1,330,452	36.7	112.9	289,034	34.4	159.3
Louisiana	1,376,415	24.8	120.1	556,415	49.2	205.5
Maryland	1,670,587	42.3	136.6	1,377,167	49.8	185.6
Mississippi	1,015,996	30.7	103.0	109,354	50.8	147.0
North Carolina	2,531,432	33.3	151.7	1,714,667	102.0	222.8
Oklahoma	1,050,968	16.5	106.1	285,175	47.1	139.8
South Carolina	1,367,937	39.3	141.7	319,295	53.8	156.4
Tennessee	1,604,431	41.0	166.1	1,077,566	45.8	160.4
Texas	5,942,361	27.8	133.0	1,456,182	40.7	155.1
Virginia	2,785,305	45.7	164.9	667,750	59.6	210.4
West Virginia	526,569	31.1	72.6	104,109	36.1	106.6

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1980," "Fiscal Year 1986," and "Fiscal Year 1990," unpublished data.

TABLE 75

Percent Distribution of Current Funds Revenues
Public Colleges and Universitites

	1989-90							
	Tuition and Fees*	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		Auxiliary Enterprises	Hospitals*	All Other
		State*	Local	Federal	Other			
United States	15.3	38.6	3.2	10.9	2.8	9.3	9.3	10.5
SREB States	13.8	42.8	1.5	10.7	2.5	10.2	7.5	11.0
Alabama	12.9	34.1	0.2	12.2	1.9	7.9	21.2	9.6
Arkansas	12.7	37.7	0.0	9.3	2.1	9.5	12.1	16.6
Florida	13.2	56.0	0.0	10.2	4.1	8.0	0.0	8.5
Georgia	13.4	46.1	0.8	12.7	2.1	8.7	8.1	8.2
Kentucky	14.1	42.1	0.3	8.3	2.3	8.9	11.1	13.0
Louisiana	18.1	36.3	0.2	10.6	3.9	12.7	7.6	10.7
Maryland	19.5	40.9	6.8	11.7	3.5	10.9	0.0	6.8
Mississippi	14.6	36.5	2.4	14.1	2.5	12.3	8.6	9.1
North Carolina	8.8	51.5	2.3	10.3	1.3	12.7	0.0	13.1
Oklahoma	13.4	40.9	0.8	11.8	4.2	16.4	0.0	12.4
South Carolina	16.7	41.5	1.2	8.7	0.9	9.7	12.8	8.6
Tennessee	14.0	41.4	0.1	10.5	2.1	8.8	13.5	9.6
Texas	12.0	43.9	3.2	10.8	2.7	8.8	3.1	15.5
Virginia	16.2	32.9	0.0	9.3	1.9	12.1	20.2	7.4
West Virginia	16.1	46.9	0.1	11.4	2.8	14.6	0.0	8.1

* Beginning with the 1986-87 finance survey, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues, and endowment income used for hospitals, previously reported under "State Appropriations," began to be reported under "Hospitals."

NOTES: "Auxiliary Enterprises" include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics. Note that not all states support teaching hospitals through higher education budgets (North Carolina, for example). "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowment income; sales and services of educational activities; independent operations; and other sources.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1990, unpublished data (1992).

TABLE 76

Total Current Funds Expenditures

	Public Higher Education			Private Higher Education		
		Percent Increase			Percent Increase	
	1989-90 (000s)	1985-86 to 1989-90	1979-80 to 1989-90	1989-90 (000s)	1985-86 to 1989-90	1979-80 to 1989-90
United States	$89,190,475	37.1	134.7	$51,080,229	45.8	166.8
SREB States	28,487,290	39.5	147.6	10,620,359	57.6	191.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.9			20.8		
Alabama	1,991,499	45.5	165.0	241,861	20.5	124.4
Arkansas	806,717	46.1	163.5	118,352	48.4	172.6
Florida	2,885,880	56.7	173.8	1,239,087	64.6	214.5
Georgia	1,810,017	41.0	170.5	1,154,243	61.5	241.7
Kentucky	1,317,757	41.8	117.8	284,487	36.5	164.2
Louisiana	1,364,916	25.7	122.8	543,748	51.2	209.5
Maryland	1,653,286	51.1	134.7	1,370,569	51.3	187.8
Mississippi	1,007,933	34.6	106.2	105,516	49.7	130.4
North Carolina	2,472,868	34.3	150.0	1,682,145	96.4	217.1
Oklahoma	1,038,346	18.9	107.1	276,175	50.1	157.7
South Carolina	1,362,727	39.6	155.3	315,226	51.8	158.6
Tennessee	1,598,766	43.4	174.7	1,081,138	53.5	173.4
Texas	5,877,157	31.6	145.7	1,463,230	44.1	171.1
Virginia	2,780,206	49.4	173.1	640,714	60.7	203.3
West Virginia	519,215	32.2	73.7	103,868	33.8	92.8

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1980," "Fiscal Year 1986," and "Fiscal Year 1990," unpublished data.

TABLE 77

Percent Distribution of Current Funds Expenditures
Public Colleges and Universitites

	1989-90							
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Educational and General Support	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Auxiliary Enterprises	Hospitals	All Other
United States	32.5	9.5	4.1	19.9	7.0	9.5	9.3	8.2
SREB States	33.0	10.0	5.0	18.9	7.1	10.4	7.6	8.0
Alabama	25.5	10.2	5.5	16.0	5.4	7.6	20.5	9.3
Arkansas	33.2	7.6	4.9	15.7	5.6	9.9	12.0	11.0
Florida	35.4	12.7	4.4	26.4	7.3	7.7	0.0	6.1
Georgia	32.3	16.9	5.9	18.3	7.6	7.7	8.2	3.1
Kentucky	29.4	7.0	8.0	18.1	6.1	8.7	11.1	11.6
Louisiana	29.3	11.0	6.4	17.7	6.7	12.8	7.7	8.5
Maryland	34.3	8.2	1.0	22.4	8.8	10.3	3.2	11.7
Mississippi	30.4	9.0	4.5	16.9	6.4	11.8	8.8	12.0
North Carolina	39.4	9.1	9.0	17.7	7.5	12.0	0.0	5.4
Oklahoma	35.5	8.9	5.8	12.9	7.2	15.8	0.0	13.9
South Carolina	30.3	7.4	6.6	20.2	7.4	10.0	12.6	5.4
Tennessee	34.0	7.7	6.2	18.4	6.0	8.7	13.1	5.9
Texas	35.5	10.4	3.6	18.9	8.6	10.5	3.4	9.0
Virginia	28.8	8.7	2.9	17.1	4.7	12.5	19.6	5.7
West Virginia	31.9	9.5	4.1	20.2	9.1	15.9	0.0	9.3

NOTES: "Educational and General Support" includes academic support, student services, and institutional support. "Auxiliary Enterprises" include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, and staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics. Note that not all states (North Carolina, for example) support teaching hospitals through higher education budgets. "All Other" includes scholarships and fellowships, education and general transfers, and independent operations.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1990," unpublished data (1992).

TABLE 78

Federal Support for Research and Development

National Rank 1989-90		Federal Obligations 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Increase 1980 to 1990	Percent Change 1989 to 1990
Total to All Institutions		$9,031,047	117.1	6.0
Total to Top 100 Institutions		7,631,328	117.4	5.5
Total to Top 10 Institutions		2,148,731	100.3	14.5
1	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)*	470,935		
2	Stanford University (California)	247,992		
3	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	218,318		
4	University of Washington	217,291		
5	University of California-Los Angeles	176,735		
6	University of Michigan	176,620		
7	University of California-San Francisco	167,270		
8	University of California-San Diego	165,224		
9	University of Wisconsin-Madison	155,175		
10	Columbia University (New York)	153,171		
Total to All SREB Institutions		2,418,635	130.6	20.6
Total to SREB Institutions Ranked 11-100		1,460,536	135.3	-0.7
21	Duke University (North Carolina)	116,109		
25	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	100,183		
27	University of Texas at Austin	93,401		
32	University of Alabama at Birmingham	74,529		
33	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	72,260		
35	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	70,585		
41	University of Maryland, College Park	64,723		
42	University of Miami (Florida)	63,707		
46	University of Virginia	60,796		
49	University of Florida	56,063		
50	Georgia Institute of Technology	54,271		
54	University of Texas Southwest Medical Center at Dallas	50,504		
57	Emory University (Georgia)	49,581		
58	Texas A&M University	47,221		
61	University of Tennessee, all campuses	44,759		
66	North Carolina State University at Raleigh	43,466		
67	Virginia Commonwealth University	42,678		
70	University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional School	41,100		
71	Louisiana State University	40,886		
74	University of Georgia	39,767		
81	University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	33,306		
82	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	32,239		
85	University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	30,650		
86	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	29,943		
87	University of Kentucky	29,375		
88	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	29,019		
92	Florida State University	27,531		
100	Tulane University (Louisiana)	21,884		

* Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds obligated by the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a university-administered federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 1990* (Washington, D.C.: National Science Foundation, 1992)

TABLE 79

Financial Ratios
Public Colleges and Universities

	Percent of Unrestricted Higher Education Revenues*						State/Local Unrestricted Higher Education Funds as a Percent of State/Local Tax Revenues	
	State Funds		Local Funds		Net Tuition			
	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91
United States	72.3	67.2	6.1	6.6	21.6	26.2	8.2	6.9
SREB States	76.5	71.2	2.5	3.2	21.0	25.7	9.4	7.6
Alabama	72.6	67.7	0.4	0.3	26.9	32.0	11.6	10.7
Arkansas	74.6	70.3	0.0	0.0	25.4	29.7	8.1	7.7
Florida	79.6	81.8	0.0	0.0	20.4	18.2	8.3	7.4
Georgia	80.3	77.2	0.7	0.0	19.1	22.8	9.6	6.9
Kentucky	77.3	74.3	0.0	0.0	22.7	25.7	8.6	7.9
Louisiana	82.3	62.2	0.0	0.0	17.7	37.8	8.4	5.7
Maryland	62.6	59.7	10.9	11.0	26.5	29.3	7.6	6.2
Mississippi	69.2	61.5	5.1	4.9	25.7	33.6	11.4	9.0
North Carolina	80.4	79.2	3.7	4.6	15.9	16.2	10.5	10.3
Oklahoma	80.6	76.4	1.1	2.6	18.3	20.9	9.8	9.2
South Carolina	77.3	66.2	2.0	2.7	20.7	31.1	11.8	8.6
Tennessee	74.1	71.8	0.0	0.0	25.9	28.2	9.0	8.3
Texas	77.3	68.3	5.1	8.2	17.6	23.5	10.0	7.1
Virginia	75.0	64.8	0.0	1.3	25.0	33.9	9.5	6.9
West Virginia	80.2	63.2	0.0	0.0	19.8	36.8	7.7	6.1

* Unrestricted Revenues" for public higher education are the sum of: (1) state genral purpose appropriations excluding funds for research, agriculture, and medicine; (2) local appropriations; and (3) net tuition revenues (total tuition revenues minus student aid).

SOURCE: D. Kent Halstead. *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978 to 1991* (1991) (Washington, D.C.: Research Associates of Washington).

TABLE 80

Large College and University Library Collections, Expenditures, and Staff

	Volumes Held		Total Expenditures		Professional Staff (FTE)	
	1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91	1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91	1990-91	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1990-91
United States Median (106 libraries)	2,335,957	29.5	$11,990,794	129.2	72	20.0
Median of SREB States (26 libraries)	2,041,550	31.2	9,398,054	99.7	64	12.3
SREB Median as a Percent of U.S. Median	87.4		78.4		88.9	
University of Texas at Austin	6,505,219	38.3	19,447,403	57.0	142	8.4
Duke University (North Carolina)	4,016,036	33.6	14,919,597	126.5	99	12.5
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	3,856,378	41.6	15,435,157	78.1	117	8.3
University of Virginia	3,266,649	36.6	15,185,994	106.6	89	9.9
University of Georgia	2,968,339	43.9	12,310,976	114.9	83	38.3
University of Florida	2,966,891	33.0	15,028,682	91.5	116	46.8
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	2,902,881	23.7	17,866,060	242.7	98	63.3
Louisiana State University	2,874,571	52.5	8,756,965	54.9	62	10.7
University of South Carolina	2,476,527	30.7	8,484,026	90.0	61	5.2
University of Oklahoma	2,335,957	25.7	7,558,792	73.9	50	-3.8
University of Kentucky	2,212,083	21.8	9,646,307	96.2	70	0.0
University of Maryland, College Park	2,119,523	44.0	15,667,442	134.2	95	14.5
Emory University (Georgia)	2,101,967	28.1	13,545,980	208.2	63	26.0
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	1,981,132	36.7	11,901,787	180.7	86	68.6
Texas A&M University	1,962,346	44.5	11,531,165	174.1	71	47.9
Florida State University	1,936,507	41.3	8,891,332	83.8	60	5.3
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	1,914,674	37.5	9,113,296	110.5	64	25.5
University of Alabama	1,863,474	59.2	7,759,687	161.5	62	44.2
Tulane University (Louisiana)	1,851,203	32.3	8,243,450	133.7	53	32.5
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.	1,754,830	36.5	9,149,801	78.3	51	-10.5
University of Miami (Florida)	1,739,855	26.1	10,478,437	129.1	71	51.1
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,697,021	—	5,520,979	—	45	—
University of Houston (Texas)	1,648,921	30.9	6,914,297	61.8	42	-22.2
Oklahoma State University	1,595,257	24.8	7,079,749	170.5	49	28.9
Rice University (Texas)	1,501,162	40.1	6,407,061	107.8	36	5.9
North Carolina State University	1,407,875	—	8,647,259	—	51	—

"—" indicates not available. These institutions became members of Association of Research Libraries between 1980-81 and 1990-91.

SOURCES: Association of Research Libraries, *ARL Statistics, 1980-81* (1981), and *1990-91* (1991) (Washington, DC: Association of Research Libraries).

SREB DEFINITIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL CATEGORIES*

The purpose of this set of institutional categories is to group institutions on factors believed to be the most relevant to determining resource requirements. Differences in institutional size (numbers of degrees), role (types of degrees), breadth of program offerings (number of program areas in which degrees are granted), and comprehensiveness (distribution of degrees across program areas) are the factors upon which institutions are classified. Institutions are assigned to categories using the previous academic year's data on program completions.

Doctoral I Institutions awarding at least 100 doctoral degrees which are distributed among at least 10 CIP** categories (two-digit classification) with no more than 50 percent of the degrees in any one category.

Doctoral II Institutions awarding at least 30 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least five CIP** categories (two-digit classification).

Doctoral III Institutions awarding at least one doctoral degree

Master's I Institutions awarding at least 100 master's, education specialist, or post-master's certificates and degrees distributed among at least 10 CIP** categories (two-digit classification), excluding post-baccalaureate certificates.

Master's II Institutions awarding at least one master's, education specialist, or post-master's certificate or degree, excluding post-baccalaureate certificates.

Baccalaureate Institutions that award the baccalaureate degree as the highest degree.

Two-Year I Institutions awarding associate degrees and offering college transfer courses; some certificates and diplomas may also be awarded.

Two-Year II Institutions awarding vocational-technical certificates and diplomas, some vocational-technical associate degrees may also be awarded.

Specialized Special purpose institutions with specialized degree programs, which may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools, or engineering schools, etc.

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* Used in SREB State Profiles and Tables 11, 47, 56, 59-66, 69, and 70.

** CIP stands for the National Center for Education Statistics "Classification of Instructional Programs." This is a standard set of definitions and code numbers for instructional programs. Broad program areas are designated with two-digit codes. For example, all education program codes begin with the two digits "13," all engineering programs, with "15." Within broad areas, programs are distinguished at a four-digit level (CIP "13.04" is Education Administration and Supervision) and at a six-digit level (CIP "13.0406" is Higher Education Administration).

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This list includes the state agency or agencies responsible for the statewide governance or coordination of higher education institutions. Included are those responsible for two-year college systems and two-year vocational-technical systems where this function is a separate or shared responsibility.

Alabama
Henry J. Hector, Executive Director
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery, Alabama 36104-3584
(205) 269-2700

Fred J. Gainous, Chancellor
State Department of Postsecondary Education
401 Adams Avenue
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2130
(205) 242-2900

Arkansas
Diane S. Gilleland, Director
Department of Higher Education
114 East Capitol Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-3818
(501) 324-9300

Lonnie McNatt, Director
Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Education Building, West
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 682-4475

Florida
Charles B. Reed, Chancellor
Board of Regents
State University System
1514 Florida Education Center
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400
(904) 488-4234

Clark Maxwell, Jr., Executive Director
State Board of Community Colleges
1314 Florida Education Center
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400
(904) 488-1721

William B. Proctor, Executive Director
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission
c/o Florida Education Center
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400
(904) 488-7894

Betty Castor, Commissioner*
State Department of Education
Plaza Level, Room 8
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(904) 487-1785

Georgia
H. Dean Propst, Chancellor
Board of Regents of the University System
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-2200

Kenneth Breeden, Commissioner
Department of Technical and Adult Education
Suite 660, South Tower
One CNN Center
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2705
(404) 656-5845

Kentucky
Gary S. Cox, Executive Director
Council on Higher Education
1050 U.S. 127 South, Suite 101
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-4395
(502) 564-3553

Thomas C. Boysen, Commissioner*
Department of Education
Capitol Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-4770

Louisiana
Sammie W. Cosper, Commissioner
Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall, Suite 129
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801-1389
(504) 342-4253

Raymond G. Arveson, Superintendent*
Department of Education
P.O. Box 94064
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9064
(504) 342-3602

Maryland
Shaila R. Aery, Secretary
Higher Education Commission
16 Francis Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 974-2971

Mississippi
W. Ray Cleere, Commissioner
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39211-6453
(601) 982-6611

Olon E. Ray, Executive Director
State Board for Community and Junior Colleges
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39211-6453
(601) 982-6518

North Carolina
C.D. Spangler, Jr., President
University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2668
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515-2688
(919) 962-6981

Robert W. Scott, State President
State Board of Community Colleges
200 W. Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603-1337
(919) 733-7051

Oklahoma
Hans Brisch, Chancellor
State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4503
(405) 524-9100

South Carolina
Fred R. Sheheen, Commissioner
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 300
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 253-6260

James R. Morris, Jr., Executive Director
State Board of Technical and Comprehensive Education
111 Executive Center Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29210
(803) 758-6919

Tennessee
Arliss L. Roaden, Executive Director
Higher Education Commission
Suite 1900, Parkway Towers
404 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5380
(615) 741-3605

Otis Floyd, Chancellor
State University and Community College System
1415 Murfreesboro Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37217
(615) 366-4400

Texas
Kenneth H. Ashworth, Commissioner
Higher Education Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711-1278
(512) 483-6101

Virginia
Gordon K. Davies, Director
State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North Fourteenth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 225-2600

Arnold R. Oliver, Chancellor
State Community College System
James Monroe Building
101 North Fourteenth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 225-2118

West Virginia
Charles W. Manning, Chancellor
University of West Virginia System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 558-0267

Paul Marion, Chancellor
State College System of West Virginia
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 558-0699

*These individuals are heads of agencies with responsibility for postsecondary vocational-technical institutions as well as for elementary and secondary education.

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Continuing a tradition dating back to the late 1950s, the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1992* provides comparative national and regional data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in each of the 15 SREB states.

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